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21 March 1980

Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 114



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AUSTRALIA PROTESTS SPANISH GOVERNMENT'S WHALING POLICIES

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Dec 79 p 10

[Text]

CANBERRA: Australia has complained officially to the Spanish Government over its failure to agree to limits on whale catches.

The Science and Environment Minister, Mr Thomson, said yesterday that Spain had been strongly urged by Australia to withdraw its objection to a catch limit on fin whales set by the International Whaling Commission. "It has made clear to the Government of Spain that it considers unilateral action by IWC member nations may weaken the commission's control over international whaling. The Australian Government hopes that concerted international action may persuade Spain to reconsider its action." Mr Thomson said that Australia had also urged the Spanish Government to make available to the scientific committee of the IWC data on catches and other aspects of the Spanish whaling industry.

The commission set a catch limit in July of 143 fin whales for the Spain-Portugal-Britain stock.

"Australia has pointed out that catches higher than those agreed to by the IWC might have serious effects on the fin whale stock," Mr Thomson said.

"Australia is pursuing a policy of active and vigorous protection of whales through the IWC and other international bodies.

WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

ALL BALTIC COUNTRIES AGREE ON TANKER CONTROL RULES

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Feb 80 p 7

[Text] After 1 January 1981 tankers entering and leaving the Baltic Sea must report their position, cargo and route. All Baltic countries will participate in a 2-year test and an agreement will be signed this May.

So said Communications Minister Ulf Adelsohn (Conservative) during the parliamentary question-and-answer period on Tuesday. The agreement is the result of a Swedish initiative taken within the framework of the 1974 Helsinki convention concerning the protection of the marine environment in the Baltic region.

The preliminary test activity will cover loaded oil tankers of 20,000 gross tons and up and loaded gas tankers and chemical ships of 1600 gross tons and up. The position reports must be made by the vessels both when they enter the Baltic Sea and when they leave it.

"We in Sweden would have preferred to include more ships from the very beginning but it was impossible to get agreement on this. Therefore we thought it better to accept a modest start," Adelsohn said.

He stressed that Sweden will continue to work for a more comprehensive reporting of positions in this international cooperation.

The person asking the question, Marta Fredriksson (Center), was satisfied with the reply but felt that oil protection measures were also needed for oceans. Oil that comes into the Baltic may have originated far away.

6578

CSO: 5200

OFFSHORE OIL SEARCH SWITCHES TO WATERS OFF CHINA

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 10 Jan 80 p 3

[Report from Rick Wilkinson]

[Text] The seabed off China has become the new centre of oil exploration as hopes fade for an early discovery on the Exmouth Plateau, in the deep waters of the outer North West Shelf off Australia.

Six seismic vessels, representing a number of Australian and major international oil companies, are now working with Chinese approval in the South China Sea and the Yellow Sea, thought by many to be among the most promising new exploration areas in the world.

Several Australian companies, including BHP and Endeavour Resources, have interests in the region and the latest to join is the newly formed Cluff Oil (Australia) NL.

That company has taken up a 10 per cent interest from its British sister, Cluff Oil Ltd, in the group seismic surveys off the Chinese coast.

The surveys are in three separate areas, two of which are in the southern Yellow Sea and the third west of Hainan Island.

The seismic work involves an average of 10,000 line kilometres plus interpretation in each area. The programs are expected to last at least until the middle of the year.

Geologically, offshore China has a great deal of potential, according to oil industry experts. This is reinforced by the fact that several discoveries have already been made in adjacent areas on the mainland.

But despite the improving relations between China and the West, there is a snag.

China wants to promote exploration, but has imposed strict regulations on foreign interests.

Overseas companies must run the initial surveys at their own cost and only those involved in the seismic work will be allowed to bid for exploration drilling licences.

And there is still no guarantee that the licences will be granted to every company once the surveys have been completed.

SIX HOLES

So far on the Exmouth Plateau, around \$85 million has been spent in drilling six holes. Although there have been gas indications in several of these, no traces of oil have been found.

The industry euphoria which accompanied the two sophisticated deep-water drilling ships to the Exmouth Plateau early last year has gone as the cold, and in this case, expensive facts of the offshore exploration game have become clear.

The two main groups, Esso and BHP, and Phillips, Mobil, BP, Gulf and MIM, now want to call a temporary halt to the drilling program to review the data that has been gathered so far.

The Exmouth Plateau was dubbed Australia's last great oil hope. So new was the exploration technology involved that the eyes of the world's major oil producers were trained on the area.

The message from the annual conference of the Australian Petroleum Exploration Association in Perth during March was that gas was sure to be found in the huge sub-sea structures, while hopes were high for oil as well.

New seismic techniques gave the interpreters a much clearer picture of the formations below the sea bed and consequently, drilling targets were identified with greater certainty than had previously been possible.

The frustrating fact is that initial predictions of gas have been correct, and most shows have been encountered where they were expected to be.

One of these shows, Esso-BHP's Scarborough 1 well, possibly would have been commercial had it been in Bass Strait, or even close to North Rankin. But water depths on the Exmouth Plateau are prohibitive for gas production.

Exploration companies have repeatedly said that the pre-drilling predictions were geologically correct and that they have found everything they expected to — except oil.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN FREED AFTER INTERROGATION ON USSR CONTACTS

OW301245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 30 Jan 80 OK

[Text] Kushiro Jan 30 KYODO--Prosecutors here Wednesday released three Nemuro fishermen after interrogating them on having had illegal contacts with Russian coast guards on the Soviet-held northern islands off Hokkaido. While freed from detention, the three will face further questioning, prosecutors disclosed.

Kazumi Shimizu, 48, Noboru Sakashita, 32, and his brother Yaji Sakashita, 29, were arrested on Jan. 23 on charges of violating the customs and quarantine laws by allegedly trafficking with Soviet troops across the Nemuro Strait off the Japanese island of Hokkaido. The three are believed to have given personal gifts and information on Japanese affairs in return for the Soviet coast guards turning a blind eye to their fishing in the Soviet off-limit zones.

Shimizu is also being questioned on the evasion. His bank deposits are reputed to exceed yen 100 million. Prosecutors said, however, they would not pursue investigations into a violation of the foreign exchange act based on Shimizu's own confession that he had offered his Soviet "protectors" some yen 25 million in cash. Prosecutors said they believe Shimizu was offered the "protection" deal when he was detained in Sakhalin after being arrested by Soviet patrols in 1967.

From 1977, Shimizu and the Sakashita brothers formed a seven-ship fleet of informers and frequented Soviet-held Shikotan Island where they handed Soviet guards such personal gifts as a copying machine and a Russian-letter typewriter, as well as conveying various information on Japanese affairs, prosecutors said. In exchange, they were allowed to fish exclusively in the Soviet zones, taking in rich hauls of crab, scallops and sea urchins which are extremely scarce in Japanese coastal waters. Shimizu took a 10-20 percent cut of the fleet's profits, prosecutors said.

CS0: 5200

WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

JAPANESE FISHERIES AGENCY TO PROPOSE TALKS TO USSR

OW100825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0506 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 10, KYODO--The Fisheries Agency is planning to propose to the Soviet Union this week at the earliest that the negotiations to decide the salmon catch quotas in the northwest Pacific waters for this year be held as in usual years. Such talks had been held for around a month in Moscow from around the latter part of March annually to decide the catch quotas and other matters concerned with salmon-fishing operations in the northwest Pacific during the fishing season lasting from some three months from May.

Agency officials and fishery quarters concerned in Hokkaido are showing interest on how the East-West tension resulting from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and moves of Japan to go along with the U.S. in boycotting the Moscow Olympics will have an adverse affect on the fishery talks.

The salmon catch quota for Japan has been declining annually in recent years. Japan's quota, which totaled 80,000 tons in 1976, was reduced to 62,000 tons in 1977 and 42,500 tons in 1978. Last year, Japan was allowed to catch the same amount as in 1978 [words indistinct].

(?Improvement) of river facilities in the Soviet Union or [word indistinct] a so-called lean year for salmon fishing, the agency hopes to have the Soviet Union agree to a quota of about the same level as last year. The Soviet Union, however, is expected to take a strong stand as in past years and demand that Japan stop off-shore catching of salmon on grounds that salmon resources are declining.

CSO: 5200

NEW ZEALAND RESTRICTS SOVIET FISHING PRIVILEGES

Reaction to Afghanistan

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 23 Jan 80 p 1

/Excerpts/ Russian fishing privileges in New Zealand waters took the brunt of the Cabinet's response yesterday to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

Several curtailments of these privileges were announced by the Prime Minister (Mr Muldoon) after the morning session of the Cabinet, much of which was spent agreeing on a broad range of steps "to bring home to the Russians the degree of outrage New Zealanders felt about Soviet actions."

Mr Muldoon announced a dozen steps which, he said, "covered the position in the meantime." These would be kept under review and consultations would continue with other countries.

The steps, which take effect immediately, are:

- Postponement of the New Zealand-Russian fisheries talks due next month.
- An end to the New Zealand-Russian fisheries research programme.
- A reduction in the 1980 Soviet fishery quota. (The amount of the reduction has yet to be decided and will be determined in coming weeks when the Government considers allocations for individual countries.)
- Closing the Calliope dry-dock in Auckland to Soviet vessels.
- Restrictions on the movements of Soviet personnel involved in joint fishing ventures (similar to those already applying to Soviet diplomats).
- Deferring the planned visits to the Soviet Union in coming months by

the Deputy Prime Minister (Mr Talboys) and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Mr MacIntyre) at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Fishing Cuts Long Planned

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 24 Jan 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Auckland (PA)--Cuts to Russia's fishing quota were planned long before the intervention in Afghanistan, according to the Federation of Commercial Fishermen.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries had told the federation of its intention to reduce the foreign quotas some time before the Afghan crisis, said the federation's liaison officer, Mr I. McWhannell yesterday.

Neither Japanese nor South Korean fishing officials were over-interested in getting an enlarged quota from the vacated area "E," New Zealand's southernmost zone, because of tempestuous weather, deep waters, and scant information on resources there.

"The New Zealand Government just appears to have gained political capital out of a move it already planned," said Mr McWhannell.

It was the federation's policy that all Soviet fishing boats should be "kicked out" of the New Zealand zone and not just the licensed boats.

He had been told by the Australian fishermen's organization that the Australian Government would not permit any Soviet boats to fish in Australian waters or be serviced at Australian ports. Australian fishermen wanted New Zealand to take similar steps.

Now that the Government had decided to act only against boats fishing under the quota system it was up to the New Zealand joint-venture partners to terminate the charters of Russian boats. New Zealand fishermen were looking to the companies' initiative in this respect.

One of the New Zealand partners, Sanford, Ltd, says its chartered Russian boats must be regarded as New Zealand craft because they will be registered in this country. It also says its partnership is with the Singapore-based company Marisco.

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 23 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

FISHING restrictions against Russia were "quite meaningless" and amounted to "rather flimsy window dressing," Labour's shadow Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Sir Basil Arthur said today.

He was attacking the Government's restrictions on Soviet fishing activity in New Zealand waters, imposed yesterday as a protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

He described the restrictions as "simply a propaganda exercise for a Government desperate to be seen to be doing something."

Sir Basil said the Russians had only limited fishing access to the south and south-east of New Zealand, well outside New Zealand's own prime fishing waters. This was an area New Zealand could not fish because of lack of long-range vessels and equipment, he added.

The tonnage of Soviet fishing was "quite small", and had increased only slightly in the last year compared with Korea's quota. He believed the protest measures would have no impact on Russia, although they suited the Government, and he called for a more meaningful stand by the Government.

"The steps taken by the Government yesterday do not represent a firm stand. They can be brushed aside by the Russians as trivial and half-hearted," Sir Basil said.

Soviet Retaliation Feared

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 24 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Point of Sanctions"]

[Excerpt] The sanctions imposed by the New Zealand Government seem about right, though the actual reduction of the fishing quotas given to the Soviet Union might present problems. Will the quotas be allocated to other countries? Will that be a permanent arrangement? Actual reductions invite retaliation--a game in which New Zealand would be the loser. Probably the Soviet response will depend on the amount of the reduction. New Zealand has allocated fishing rights with some regard to access to markets in the countries that want to take fish.

WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

ALGERIAN-SOVIET COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MARITIME AFFAIRS

LD291059 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The Joint Algerian-Soviet maritime committee held its fifth session yesterday at the National Bureau of Ports.

The Algerian delegation, which is headed by Brother Sabah, director general of the merchant fleet, included officials from the Ministries of Transport and Foreign Affairs, the Algerian National Maritime Establishment, the National Bureau for Ports, the National Establishment for Loading and Unloading and the Higher Maritime Institution.

The Soviet delegation, which is headed by (Zabarachenko), member of the collegium of the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, included officials from the Soviet Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the Foreign Ministry, the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, the Soviet Maritime Establishment and the Ports Authority. The subject under discussion at this session is the problems facing the operation of the regular line linking Algerian ports with Soviet ports in accordance with the Algerian-Soviet maritime agreement concluded in Algiers on 18 April 1975.

The two delegations are also discussing measures to develop maritime traffic between the two countries and to insure the best conditions for the effectiveness, speed and cost of Algerian-Soviet exchanges.

CSO: 5200

CUBAN COOPERATION WITH SOVIET UNION IN FISHING DUE TO INCREASE

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 28 Jan 80 p 3

[Article by Fernando Davalos]

[Text] Fishing cooperation between Cuba and the Soviet Union will be increased, it was learned during the first work day of the 11th session of the Joint Cuban-Soviet Fishing Cooperation Commission, which was held Saturday at the capital resort of Santa Maria del Mar.

The two nations strengthened their ties in the following sectors: marine research and production, data systems, technical assistance in the processing industry and fishing research in waters of the insular shelf and nearby waters and will maintain the traditional levels of cooperation in other important fishing activities.

The 11th session of the Joint Cuban-Soviet Fishing Cooperation Commission, which is being held at the Hotel Atlantico, is chaired by Aldo Margolles, vice minister of the Ministry of the Fishing Industry and president of the Cuban delegation. Also participating is a Soviet delegation headed by Gueorgui Vasilievich Mesherikov, director of fleets and ports exploitation of his country's Ministry of Fishing Industry.

The opening of the 11th session was devoted to presentation of appropriate reports by the Cuban and Soviet delegations in which analysis was made of the cooperation between the two countries since the last meeting.

Joint fishing research--with Soviet vessels and scientists of both nations--was conducted in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea and part of the Atlantic Ocean adjacent to Cuba, on the basis of recommendations made during the previous session. Also, Cuban fishermen received prognostications about the fishing situation in the Atlantic and information about the fishing zones.

For the joint fishing exercises, the Soviets delivered 56,000 tons of diesel fuel to Cuban boats in 1978 and 67,000 tons the next year, with the Cubans supplying 37,000 tons.

Efforts to introduce organizational and technical proposals in the production processes of the fleet and the Havana Fishing Port continued, as did the training of cadres. One hundred cadets from our Ministry of the Fishing Industry received training aboard Soviet training ships.

Seventy Soviet ships constitute the 1980 repair program for the Havana Fishing Port; last year 45 Soviet ships were repaired. "The Soviet delegation pointed with pride to the quality of services provided Soviet ships in the Havana Fishing Port," Mesherikov noted.

The Fishing Port also handled more than 30,000 tons in loading and unloading operations involving 128 Soviet ships.

Soviet technical assistance, the supplying of fuel and information to our fishermen and other important aspects of the cooperation between both nations were brought out in his report by Aldo Margolles.

The presidents of the Cuban and Soviet delegations also emphasized the fraternal relations between fishermen, officials and scientists of both countries, which will continue to increase.

At the opening of the 11th session, the following persons were also present: Raul Garcia Rangel, vice minister of the Ministry of the Fishing Industry; Raul Tarin, vice president of the Cuban delegation and representative of the Ministry of the Fishing Industry in the Soviet Union; Renan Perez, director of the Fishing Research Center; and Jose Fernandez Calzat, chief of the Department of Cooperation; and other officials of the Cuban organization.

The Soviet delegation is also made up of Victor Shein, representative in Cuba of the USSR's Ministry of the Fishing Industry; Vladimir Dnieprovski, deputy director of the Zapriba Western Basin; and Nely Lidvinova, deputy directress of Cadres and Training Centers, among other officials.

8143

CSO: 3010

SEYCHELLES-USSR SIGN MARITIME AGREEMENT

Victoria NATION in English 16 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] A merchant navigation co-operation agreement which could serve as "an example for other countries with maritime connections with Seychelles" was signed with the USSR yesterday morning after four days of negotiations.

Commenting on what is Seychelles' second maritime agreement, following that with the Malagasy Republic barely a year ago, the Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, described it as being "based on the principles of respect for one another," thus serving as an example. Minister Servina also pointed out that it showed the Republic's increasing recognition of its role as a maritime country at a time when sea communications were rising in importance.

After signing the agreement on behalf of his country, the Soviet Ambassador to Seychelles, Mr. Alexander Startsev said that the main aim was to put Seychellois-Soviet maritime co-operation on a "regular and stable" footing. The agreement would also help to solve merchant navigation problems not only for the benefit of the two nations involved but also on a broader international scale.

The agreement calls for the creation of a Seychellois-Soviet maritime commission to consider questions of merchant navigation, including those being discussed by competent international organisations.

Also present at the signing was the Principal Secretary for Transport and Tourism, Capt Ferrari, Mr. Youri Gritsenko, Head of the External Relations Department of the Ministry of Merchant Navigation of the USSR and other members of the two negotiating teams.

The agreement was signed at the Ministry of Transport and Tourism offices at the New Port.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

USSR COMPENSATION TO JAPAN--Tokyo Feb 5 KYODO--The Soviet Union has informed Japan of its intention to compensate Japanese fishermen for yen 48,000 damages blamed on Soviet trawlers, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries said Tuesday. Ministry officials said the Soviet announcement reached the ministry late last night. The officials said the reparations were for damages to fishing facilities belonging to Japanese fishermen. The incident took place in 1975 off Muroran, Hokkaido. The Japanese side had demanded yen 96,000 in reparation. This was the first Soviet announcement of its intention to compensate Japanese fishermen for damages caused by Soviet trawlers, they said. They said there have so far been 64 damage cases reported in the region, for which the Japanese side demands yen 178 million in reparation. [Text] [OW050451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 5 Feb 80 OW]

CUBA-USSR FISHING COOPERATION--Cuba and the USSR this afternoon signed a fishing cooperation protocol which includes the main points of the 11th meeting of the Cuban-Soviet mixed commission in that field. Aldo Margolles and (Georgiy V. Mishelkov), Cuban vice minister of the fishing industry and director of the USSR Fishing Industry Ministry, respectively, signed the documents which will govern cooperation during 1980. In a speech, Vice Minister Margolles stated that Cuba has always had the understanding and support of the Soviet brothers since the first protocol was signed in 1962 by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. For his part, the Soviet representative noted the successes of the Cuban fishing industry and its future development. The protocol includes, among many topics, the training of cadres and cooperation in the high seas. [Text] [FL020155 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Feb 80 FL]

BRITISH AID TO BURMA--Notes of agreement, under which Britain will provide free of charge 3.1 million sterling--the equivalent of 44.17 million kyat--to Burma's fishery development project, were signed in Rangoon on 25 January by Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein and British Ambassador Mr C.L. Booth. The signing ceremony was also attended by officials from the British Embassy and departments concerned. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK]

JAPAN SEIZES SOVIET SHIPS--Yokohama, Feb 15, KYODO--A 600-ton Soviet fishing ship was captured Friday while operating in Japanese territorial waters off the port of Kashima, Ibaraki Prefecture. The ship, manned by 28 crewmen, was taken to the port of Choshi, Chiba Prefecture, by a patrol boat from the Shimoda Maritime Safety office. According to the Third Regional Maritime Safety Headquarters in Yokohama, this was the first seizure of a Soviet fishing ship operating in Japan's territorial waters in the history of the Maritime Safety Agency. It was reported that the number of Soviet fishing ships operating in the sea off the coast of Ibaraki and Chiba prefectures this year was smaller than usual. [Text] [OW151251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW]

FOREIGN FISHERMEN WARNED BY MEXICO --Mexico City, 9 Feb (EFE)--Any foreign vessel fishing in Mexican waters will be detained by the Mexican Navy, it was announced here today. According to Navy Secretariat spokesman Alfonso Sordo Noriega, regardless of the flag under which a foreign ship may be sailing, the plunder of marine resources will be prevented at all costs. He added that the navy has 100 vessels and 40 planes to keep watch over the Mexican coastline and stressed that no fishing boat will be allowed in Mexican waters. Mexican fishermen are constantly complaining about the presence of large foreign ships--Cuban, U.S., Japanese and Soviet--in Mexican waters. According to the fishermen, those large vessels hoard the various marine species and at times cause serious problems for their reproduction. [Text] [PA101708 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2312 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA]

CSO: 5200

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

NO ROK RESOLUTION OF FISHING DISPUTE WITH JAPAN

SK300206 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0114 GMT 30 Jan 80 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (HAPTONG)--South Korea and Japan Tuesday ended their two-day fishery talks without making a headway solution of the disputes arising from Korean fishing operations off Japan's Hokkaido. Nobuo Imamura, director of the Japanese Fisheries Agency, who was leading a seven-man delegation, requested the Korean side to further tighten its voluntary restriction of private Korean fishing operations off the Japanese water, but the Korean side rejected it as unwarranted. The Seoul side said it would not submit itself to any further Japanese regulations regarding the Korean fishing off Hokkaido beyond the current voluntary effort.

The two sides, however, agreed to cooperate with each other for an amicable solution of the disputes arising from Korean fishing off Hokkaido through consultations between the Fisheries and Foreign Ministry authorities of the two countries. The Korean delegation voiced a strong protest against the repeated attacks by Japanese fishermen on the Korean fishing boat operating off Hokkaido and asked the Thai government to take steps to prevent them. Last such an incident occurred last week.

The Japanese side promised to see to it that no such incidents would recur. Kim Chong-su, director of the Office of Fisheries, led the nine-man Korean delegation to the Seoul meeting held at the request of Japan.

CSO: 5200

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

ROK-JAPAN SEARCH FOR OIL ON CONTINENTAL SHELF TO BE DELAYED

Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 10 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Seoul, 10 Feb OP-KYODO--Korea and Japan's projected joint search for oil and other natural resources along the continental shelf lying between them is expected to run well into the second half of this year, due to protracted negotiations over compensation for lost fish harvests, and difficulties in leasing oil rigs.

The Korean Government had originally planned to begin trial boring in the shelves fifth and seventh sub-mining zones in May or June, hoping to detect signs of oil by the end of July at the latest.

Energy-resources Ministry officials said Saturday that negotiations between the two countries concessionaires and Japanese fisheries organizations have so far produced no tangible results due to Japanese fishermen's excessively large demands.

They not only objected to drilling during the spawning period in April but also demanded additional increases in compensation for harvests lost on the pretext of international oil price hikes, according to officials.

In addition, difficulties in leasing oil rigs have posed another major stumbling block in the prompt joint development of the continental shelf.

According to the officials, there are only 70 semi-submerged oil rigs of the type suitable for operations in the 200 to 300 meter-deep continental shelf among the world's total 442 oil rigs.

The Seoul government last month tried to contract the leasing of such oil rigs in Southeast Asia, but could not find any which were not in operation. The government is now seeking such oil rigs in Europe, but has few hopes of finding them. Contracts to lease oil rigs must be concluded two to three months before actual drilling begins, the officials said.

CSO: 5200

JAPANESE SQUID BOAT CAUGHT FISHING IN NEW ZEALAND WATERS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 17 Jan 2001

[Text] The Japanese squid boat Fukuwa Maru was caught with its lines down by the New Zealand frigate Rotoiti.

Naval officers and squid boat crew were interviewed by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries officers this morning and this afternoon the ministry will decide if a prosecution is sustainable against the Japanese boat owners.

The ship was the first to be arrested this squid season and only the second time a ship has been arrested for allegedly fishing inside the 12-mile limit. Last year, the Taiyo Maru 65 was arrested but was released after the courts found discrepancies in the Royal New Zealand Air Force Orion's radar location fixers.

The Fukuwa Maru was brought to Wellington last night by the Waikato. While the frigate left again for manoeuvres with the Taranaki, the Fukuwa Maru was brought to harbour by the patrol vessel Rotoiti.

Defence spokesman are certain they have a successful catch this time.

The squid boat was one of about 30 Japanese ships operating off the Buller River mouth adjacent to Cape Foulwind. The ship was licensed to fish within New Zealand's 200-mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ) but the Navy alleges

it was jigging for squid about a mile inside New Zealand's 12-mile territorial waters where no foreign boat may fish.

Navy spokesmen said today the frigate's sophisticated satellite navigation equipment was used to precisely locate the position of both the frigate and the Fukuwa Maru.

The blue-hulled 44-metre squid boat was boarded by a team from the Waikato. Squid fishing was in process at the time and the master was ordered to retrieve his lines and follow to frigate to Wellington.

Rendezvous

At about 1 am today the two ships arrived and while the frigate left for its rendezvous with the Taranaki, the Rotoiti brought the Japanese boat into harbour away from the heavy seas and strong winds.

After anchoring in the basin overnight, the squid boat tied up at the No 2 roll on-roll-off terminal at about 7 am today. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries officers immediately boarded the vessel. The boarding party from the frigate were still present on the ship.

The New Zealand Federation of Commercial Fishermen today urged for the prosecution and confiscation of the vessel. A spokesman said that in Australia 47 vessels have been caught and sold since its EEZ was introduced and that the Japanese and Koreans were well aware that they were sailing at the limit of countries' tolerance.

UNLOADING OF JAPANESE SQUID BOAT AT AKAROA, N.Z., APPROVED

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 28 Jan 80 p 7

[Text]

One Japanese fishing boat will be allowed to unload a full shipment of squid and refuel at Akaroa Harbour, it was decided at the January meeting of the Akaroa County Council.

The decision followed a recommendation from the council's harbour committee and was made final after discussions with a group of residents from the wharf area. It was emphasised, however, that it was very much a trial run, and could be suspended any time.

The residents, led by Mrs M. I. Woods and Mr R. Smith, suggested that an influx of Japanese boats could be detrimental to local life and affect the value of properties. There would inevitably be smells and noise, most seriously at night and in the early morning.

The residents were also concerned about the strains increased loads would place on the ageing timber of the wharf, the fact that local fishermen would have to compete for space there, and the likelihood of continuous activity in the area.

Further, the idea of groups of fishermen wandering the streets was not considered desirable. It was not envisaged that the new industry would bring employment opportunities to the area; it seemed likely the boats would employ their own cheaper labour.

The group saw no sense in establishing such an industry locally when it meant that the squid would have to be carted to Lyttelton. This wasted New Zealand fuel when the boats could use their own fuel to take the squid.

These concerns were supported by a petition with 21 signatures.

The County Chairman (Mr T. J. Brocherie) said that it would be up to the council to enforce its by-laws strictly, imposing strict penalties where necessary. He said there were many unknown factors in the venture and suggested that a public meeting be held to gauge the reaction to the first boat.

Cr G. P. A. de Latour said that Akaroa had been chosen for the venture because at main ports there was usually tension over who should unload the catch. At Akaroa, this was traditionally done by the fishermen.

Mr Brocherie said the local authority could stipulate the methods of transport and procedures of cartage to minimise problems such as noise and congestion. "But

as a council, we have a duty to look at any proposal that might benefit Akaroa."

"The point is we don't yet know whether this will be desirable," he said.

The deputation agreed with the idea of a trial run, emphasising that they were not objecting to the venture, just expressing a concern.

Cr W. S. L. McRae said that it had been estimated that up to \$15,000 would have to be spent on the wharf if regular heavy traffic was to be accommodated. Most of this would be required for driving the piles. At low tide, the boats would be aground.

The meeting unanimously approved the recommendation of the harbour committee. The first Japanese fishing boat should berth in Akaroa harbour soon after the harbourmaster has checked that the moorings are suitable.

NEW ZEALAND RELEASES ARRESTED KOREAN TRAWLER

Wellington on THE EVENING POST in English 17 JANUARY 1974

[Text]

A Korean trawler, arrested last year for allegedly using a net with under-sized mesh, has been let off.

A disciplinary letter to the master of the Cinco Oceanos 152 is the only action to be taken by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Mr MacIntyre).

The Korean trawler was apprehended on December 30 and the master had opted for the matter to be dealt with administratively rather than through the Courts.

Detailed re-examination of the nets had revealed that a 10-metre by two-metre patch contained mesh of less than the legal 100mm dimension. The rest of the net was of legal size.

The master submitted that there had been no deliberate attempt to reduce the mesh size and that the bale of netting used in the patch had been purchased in good faith in New Zealand as 100mm mesh.

Today, Mr MacIntyre said that this was a minor technical breach of the mesh size regulations and did not warrant a fine or suspension of licence. The master had been reminded of his responsibility to ensure that any net complied with New Zealand regulations and that further similar infringements might not be treated so lightly.

The New Zealand Federation of Commercial Fishermen has repeated its call for an update of the regulations to eliminate "loopholes."

END

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PHILIPPINES-ROC FISHING AGREEMENT--Manila, Jan. 24 (CNA-FENA)--The Republic of China and the Philippines Thursday signed the experimental fishing agreement which enable the Chinese fishing vessels to fish legally within the Philippine waters. Representative Liu Tsun-han of the Pacific Economic and Cultural Center (PECC) Manila office and Hermaldo I. Mandanas, managing director of the Food Terminal Inc (FTI), a Philippine Government corporation, signed the agreement at the PECCS conference room. During the signing ceremony Mandanas said the conclusion Thursday morning of the experimental fishing agreement will enhance the substantive relations between the Philippines and the Republic of China. In response, Representative Liu said this agreement will solve the long-stranded fishing problem in the South China Sea. The Chinese fishermen have always been threatened of being caught by Philippine Coast Guard in the past. "But from now on they can legally and safely operate in this area where the fishing natural resources are known to be very rich," Liu added. [Text] [OW251031 Taipei CNA in English 1001 GMT 25 Jan 80 OW]

JAPANESE DRILLING OFF SUMATRA--Tokyo 1 Feb--A Japanese oil developer affiliated with C. Itoh and Co has hit oil in a concession off south-eastern Sumatra, a spokesman said Friday. He said that Japan Low Sulfur Oil Co (JALOSCO) confirmed the daily output of 21,000 barrels of crude in four exploratory wells drilled in Krisna structure, 120 kilometers northwest of Jakarta. Current production at the concession is 80,000 barrels a day. The find followed the discovery of Cinta and Rama oilfields with combined daily output capacity of 57,000 barrels in 1970. JALOSCO has been prospecting for oil in the concession with Natomas International Corp. of San Francisco under the production sharing agreement with P.N. PERTAMINA, Indonesia's state-run oil company. Future plans call for sinking several evaluation wells in the structure, with production scheduled for late this year. The company is also taking part in the development of Arjuna oilfield in the neighboring concession off northwestern Java with daily output capacity of 120,000 barrels. The C. Itoh group takes delivery of 20 percent of the crude extracted from the two concessions. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT 2 Feb 80 OW]

PRC WARNED ABOUT NAGASAKI WATERS--Tokyo Feb 4 KYODO--The Maritime Safety Agency Monday cautioned China to keep its fishing boats from straying into Japan's exclusive fishery zone off Nagasaki Prefecture. The notice was delivered verbally to the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo in connection with a fleet of 44 Chinese vessels which was found catching grayling some 10 kilometers southwest of Tsushima Island Saturday night through Sunday morning. When ordered out by a Japanese patrol boat which detected the territorial violation, the Chinese fishermen left the waters where they had started operating around January 20. Maritime Safety authorities had only last Friday warned against China's violation of Japan's economic sea zone. [Text] [OW041235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 4 Feb 80 OW]

ROK-JAPAN FISHING TALK--Seoul, 30 Jan, HAPDONG-KYODO--South Korea and Japan ended their two-day fishery talks Tuesday without making headway in solution of the disputes arising from Korean fishing operations off Hokkaido. Nobuo Imamura, director of the Japanese Fisheries Agency, led a seven-man delegation, requested the Korean side to further tighten its voluntary restriction of private Korean fishing operations off the Japanese waters, but the Korean side rejected it as unwarranted. The Seoul side said it would not submit itself to any further Japanese regulations regarding Korean fishing operations off Hokkaido beyond the current voluntary effort. The two sides, however, agreed to cooperate with each other for an amicable solution of the disputes arising from Korean fishing off Hokkaido through consultations between the fisheries and foreign ministry authorities of the two countries. The Korean delegation lodged a strong protest against the repeated attacks by Japanese fishermen on the Korean fishing boats operating off Hokkaido and asked the Tokyo government to take steps to prevent them. The Japanese side promised to see to it that no such incidents would recur. Kim Chong-su, director of the office of fisheries, led the nine-man Korean delegation to the Seoul meeting held at the request of Japan. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English, no time given, 30 Jan 80 OW]

PRC OCEANOGRAPHERS IN AUCKLAND--Two Chinese oceanographic engineers, Mr Zhongqian and Mr Junmo Jin, of Qingdao, a coastal city north of Shanghai, will arrive in Auckland soon for a six-month stay. The men will work in the Engineering School at Auckland University, mainly with Professor E. F. Suckling, building equipment to be taken back to China for installation. One of their two projects will be building 12 wave and tide recording stations which will be spaced at 100km intervals along part of the China coast. The other project involves buoys fitted with radio transmitters which can transmit up to five different sets of oceanographic data. Professor Suckling said that the buoy technology using short-wave radio was developed in the United States. He worked there with a group using it and brought one back to New Zealand. Other parts of the system come from various sources, including the Chinese. Professor Suckling left New Zealand for the United States in 1948 and returned to New Zealand four years ago. He first was in touch with the Chinese at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in the United States, and has twice visited China. [Excerpt] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 19 Jan 80 p 4]

PAKISTAN SEIZES TAIWANESE TRAWLERS--Islamabad, Feb. 19--A Pakistan Navy ship has apprehended two trawlers of Taiwan which were fishing illegally in Pakistan's territorial waters yesterday says an ISFP Press release. The ship on a routine mission, patrolling our territorial waters and keeping watch over Pakistan's exclusive economic zone. When these two trawlers were sighted in the Arabian sea, 40 miles south-east of Karachi, they were asked to identify themselves. But evasive action by the trawlers aroused suspicions on board the naval ship. The trawlers were ordered to halt as the ship closed in on them. When they were discovered to be foreign poachers, they were directed to make for Karachi, under escort of the naval ship. The Pakistan Navy has now handed over the Taiwanese trawlers to the Coast Guards for necessary legal action.--APP [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 20 Feb 80 p 1]

CONTINENTAL SHELF--Tokyo, 2 Mar KYODO--Nippon Oil Co. plans to start drilling for oil between May and June in East China Sea continental shelf chosen for joint exploration and development with South Korea, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN, a major Japanese daily, reported Sunday. The report quoted a Nippon oil executive as saying: "Drilling can be started in June at the latest." Drilling operation is starting about 12 years after a proposal for exploration in the area surfaced. Nippon Oil has the right to explore and develop at the second to seventh blocks, and intends to give top priority to prospecting and development at the fifth block, the report said. Sonic prospecting was already done in the area last October. The results of exploration are now being analyzed. The dispute between Japanese fishermen seeking compensations and Nippon oil is heading for settlement, according to the report. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 2 Mar 80 OW] Seoul, 3 Mar OP-KYODO--The Korean Government plans to set up a continental shelf development committee this month to help expedite the exploitation of oil and other seabed natural resources along the continental shelf lying between Korea and Japan. The committee will include 20 geologists and oil experts--all Koreans, living here or overseas. They will evaluate the results of recent seismic surveys of the shelf's fifth and seventh submining zones, beginning early next month, as well as the results of surveys of the West Sea conducted by Texaco and two other American oil distributors in the early 1970's, Energy-Resources Ministry officials said Monday. The government has already earmarked 250 million won (dollar 431,000 U.S.) for the committee's research activities, the officials added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 3 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 5200

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

BARRAMUNDI BAN HINT--A closed season for barramundi fishing was proposed yesterday by the Maritime Services Minister, Mr Hooper. He said he would put his proposals to various Queensland fishing industry organisations for their views within the next few days. Mr. Hooper proposes a closed season on barramundi fishing from November to February for the Gulf of Carpentaria and a large part of the east coast. He also suggests a limited licence system for commercial barramundi fishing in the Gulf and the east coast north of Cairns. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 12 Jan 80 p 3]

WARNING ON MARLIN--Brisbane: Black marlin made up a big proportion of the total catch of Japanese long-line fishermen, the Queensland Maritime Services Minister, Mr Hooper, said yesterday. Figures for the 1976 season supplied by the Japanese long-liners themselves showed that of the total catch of 573 tonnes in an area off Cairns 220 tonnes were black marlin. Mr Hooper said he had no doubt that the catch for the present season would consist of at least a comparable amount of black marlin. Australian observers who boarded Japanese boats off Cairns just before Christmas counted 36 black marlin over a three-week period. Mr Hooper has called for a ban on long-lining in the 160km buffer zone around Cairns. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Jan 80 p 8]

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

FISHING BY ALIEN TRAWLERS—Calcutta, Feb 4--An official press release issued on the occasion of the completion of three years of the Indian coast guard on 1 February has said that there has been an increase, of late, in the activities of unauthorised alien fishing trawlers within the exclusive economic zone of India and these are detrimental to the country's economic interests. These unauthorised activities of alien trawlers need to be severely curtailed, according to this press release. It has been mentioned that in the past 12 months more than 20 trawlers from Taiwan were seized off the West Coast alone. These were released after stern warnings. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 5 Feb 80 p 4]

CSO: 5200

KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

MARINE FISHING--More than 90 fishermen in Kompong Som have organized into groups to restore marine fishing industry. In addition to the seven boats they have, the fishermen have repaired six others damaged during Pol Pot's time. With these boats they can catch from 5 to 6 tons of fish daily. They have already delivered 137 tons of their catch to the state.
[(Clandestine) SPK in French 0415 GMT 20 Jan 80 BK]

CSO: 5200

JOINT-VENTURE DEALS WITH FOREIGN FISHERMEN QUESTIONED

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 22 Jan 80 p 13

[Text]

PA

Auckland

The Fishing Industry Board wants the Government to take a fresh look at all foreign fishing joint ventures because of concern that many of them may not be in the national interest.

The board's chairman (Mr M. M. Corner) has said that it had prepared a paper on this topic which it wanted to present to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Mr MacIntyre) later this month.

Local fishermen were particularly concerned about the number of non-fishing companies which had been granted joint-venture deals with foreign fishermen.

Some of these companies were principally involved in other industries, such as the timber industry, cement making, or were large export trading organisations in animal primary products, Mr Corner said.

The Japanese ocean squid fishing co-operative has also voiced concern on this score, saying that these New Zealand non-fishing partners were in business only to make a profit and had less regard for conservation.

The Japanese Association

said fishermen would become no more than sub-contractors and the Japanese boats just catchers of fish under those arrangements.

Mr Corner said the board supported the eventual take-over of the New Zealand fishery by New Zealand fishermen and regarded joint ventures as an intermediary step towards this.

"The board also realises that the New Zealand fishing industry needs capital and administration at present quickly to take over the 200-mile zone," he said.

"It is beyond the resources of local fishermen to do this at present, so some of the money and administration have had to come from other sources."

However, Mr Corner said, the board was concerned about the activities of some of these joint ventures which could jeopardise the future take-over of the business by New Zealand fishermen.

He also believes the Japanese Government should drop the duty on joint-venture-caught fish and squid.

As well, he said, the present New Zealand licence terms for foreign fishermen were more favourable than the joint-venture terms.

VIETNAM

EMBASSY IN BEIJING REFUTES PRC DOCUMENT ON DISPUTED ISLANDS

OW311553 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 31--The following press communique was released by the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing today:

Regarding the Chinese Foreign Ministry's recent publication of a document on sovereignty over the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa, the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam declares as follows:

At a time when they are trying by various pretexts to delay the holding of the 11th meeting (second round) of the Vietnam-China talks, while colluding with U.S. imperialism and making frenzied preparations for another war of aggression against Vietnam, the Beijing authorities made public on January 30, 1980 a document cynically claiming sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes of Vietnam, in order to realize their dark designs over the territory and sea resources of Vietnam, secure monopoly control over the Eastern Sea as a springboard for the furtherance of their hegemonism and expansionism toward the Southeast Asian countries. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 31 January, in a virtually identical version of the communique deletes the phrase "while colluding with U.S. imperialism" from the second clause of the preceding sentence.] thus threatening peace and stability in this region.

Vietnam flatly rejects this invalid document of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and reaffirms once again that the archipelagoes which China calls Xisha and Nansha are the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes of Vietnam.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has all legal, historic and practical foundations to prove the indisputable sovereignty that Vietnam has exercised for a long time now over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes as was made clear in the August 7, 1979 statement and the September 1979 white book of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and previous Vietnamese documents. No manoeuvre whatever of the Chinese side can distort the legal, historic and practical foundations or the sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam over these two archipelagoes.

CSO: 5200

MARITIME BOUNDARIES TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH NEIGHBORS

PA122230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1925 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Article by Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Text] Bogota, 12 Feb (EFE)--Nicaragua announced today a change in its international policy and said it will start a process with its neighboring countries to delimit its maritime territory 200 miles from its shores.

Sergio Ramirez, one of the members of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government Junta, made the announcement today to the Bogota Radio Station Caracol in a telephone conversation from Managua. He said, "We will begin to establish the boundaries, based on bilateral treaties with the neighboring countries of the Caribbean," of our sovereignty over the 200 miles which Nicaragua wishes to extend in the same manner that other countries of the hemisphere have done.

Ramirez also referred to the problem that his country has raised with Colombia over the sovereignty of the islands of San Andres and Providencia and the cays of Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana and said that "we want to explain the situation in a fraternal way to the Colombian Government." Sergio Ramirez advised that Nicaragua only accepts a serious discussion of the issue "because we are a weak country, with no army, no warships."

Further explaining Nicaragua's claim to Colombia, the government junta member said that the treaty does not exist for Nicaragua, and therefore, he explained, one cannot speak of annulling the treaty.

"We have not given any thought, for example, to seizing the islands, because we do not have troops for such a military operation," Ramirez pointed out. He said that although Nicaragua has not yet appointed a delegate to conduct these fraternal conversations with the Colombian Government, Rodolfo Avanza Salinas, the new ambassador to Colombia, will begin the conversations aimed at achieving a favorable solution to the incident.

"Our relations with Colombia have not suffered any kind of deterioration. We maintain a cordial climate of fraternity and brotherhood with Colombia," the Nicaraguan junta member reiterated.

Meanwhile, Fernando Navas de Brigard, Colombian ambassador to Nicaragua, met in Bogota with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas to brief them on the actual situation between the two countries.

In Colombia, a plebiscite is underway to determine the support for the national government concerning the Nicaraguan claims of sovereignty over the islands of San Andres and Providencia and the cays, which are Colombian property according to international treaties.

Meanwhile, in San Andres, a pro-Colombian public rally is being organized for this week. In Bucaramanga, the Bolivarian society has invited President Turbay Ayala to attend a rally to protest the attitude of the Central American country.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

DOMINICANS ENDORSE NICARAGUAN CAYS CLAIM--A group of 10 Dominican congressmen who concluded a visit to Nicaragua yesterday offered their support for our country's claim against Colombia concerning the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrano cays in the Caribbean. Members of the Social Action Movement and the [words indistinct] members of the Sandinist Front National Directorate. As is well known, toward the end of last year Nicaragua issued a decree extending its territorial seas to 200 miles and so the Providencia and San Andres islands, along with the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrano cays, fell within that jurisdiction. Our country has filed a claim with Colombia over the cays. The Dominican congressman also announced they will make all sorts of arrangements in their country and at the international level to seek aid for our revolution. [Text] [PA010306 Managua Radio Corporation in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA]

MEXICO BUYING BRAZILIAN CORVETTES--Rio de Janeiro--Yesterday in Rio Admiral Ricardo Chazaro Lara, secretary of the Mexican Navy, confirmed his country's interest in purchasing 15 Brazilian corvettes; the purchase needs only the Mexican president's authorization. "If finalized, the transaction is to include participation by Mexican technicians, for, in that case, Mexico will be able to build an additional 25 vessels using its own technology," the admiral added. The order, given by President Lopez Portillo, is to patrol Mexico's 200-mile territorial waters. According to Admiral Lara's forecast, the cost of each corvette is to be about \$30 million. The secretary of the Mexican Navy is visiting Brazil at the invitation of Brazilian Minister of Navy Maximiano Fonseca, who will be decorated with the Medal of Special Merit, the highest Mexican award. Admiral Lara said he talked at length with the Brazilian minister, "especially about problems involving the 200-mile territorial sea." According to Lara, their conversations also stressed "greater exchange between Brazilian and Mexican officers in finishing and training schools." [Excerpts] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jan 80 p 5] 8568

CSO: 5200

BOATS FINED FOR ILLEGAL FISHING OFF RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Jan 80 p 8

[Text] Porto Alegre--Yesterday Rio Grande fishing authorities sent the Superintendency for Development of the Fishing Industry (SUDEPE) in that state's capital the necessary legal papers fining 14 fishing boats belonging to 6 shipbuilding companies and industries of Santos (Sao Paulo), Itajai and Piguacu (Santa Catarina) and Rio Grande (Rio Grande do Sul) for illegally fishing in the 3-mile strip along the Rio Grande do Sul coast, reserved exclusively for private fishing.

Using the Rio Grande do Sul Fishing Control Agreement (CONPERGS), SUDEPE will calculate the average amount of the fines, five to six times the amount of the referenced remuneration (1,960 cruzeiros), for being involved six to seven times in predatory fishing, since the fishing boats use trawling nets to catch schools of catfish, weakfish, croakers, mullet and "papaterra," also capturing a large quantity of small fish (fish offspring).

Lawbreakers

According to Lt Joao Manoel da Fonseca, head of fishing control in Rio Grande, the illegal fishing boats use only 30 to 40 percent of what they catch, as they fish for small fish and other fish during the spawning period. The following companies are being fined: Sociedade de Pesca Toyo S/A, Allianca Sociedade Comercial de Pesca Ltda and shipbuilder Jorge Tusuki, all from Santos, Sao Paulo; shipbuilder Jose Vasques Martinez of Itajai and Industria Wildner S/A-Fish, Canned and Frozen of Piguacu (Sao Paulo); and Industria Promar S/A of Rio Grande (Rio Grande do Sul).

Lieutenant da Fonseca controls the shore with binoculars, since the control sector does not have a boat of its own, which, except for the application of fines, precludes the possibility of seizing illegal catches. The fishing boats involved, which were at a distance of 600 kilometers from the coast, are: the "Columbia," "Comodoro," "Promar 1" and "Promar 2," "Akashi Maru 33," "Tokai Maru 15" "Tokai Maru 125" and "Tokai Maru 123," "Belo," "Lulo," "Jose Antonio 4," "Turuma" and "Tucuma." All the boats were along the shore near Barra do Estreito, between the municipalities of Sao Jose do Norte and Mostardas.

REVIEW OF NATIONAL FISHING HISTORY: 1959-1979

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Sep-Oct-Nov 79

[Articles by Pedro Morales: "Twenty Years of Revolutionary Fishing Methods." For related material see JPRS 74359, 12 October 1979, No 106 of this series, pp 25-70]

[Sep 79, pp 19-23, Part IX]

[Text] The Other Side of the Industry

"At every one of these fishing ports, we will have all the facilities we need to process the fish...." (Fidel Castro, February 1964)

Following the method of personal accounts in order to obtain some of the observations we have made on the outstanding features of the revolutionary transformation of fishing in Cuba, we undertook, before beginning this article, to question 20 persons chosen at random and without any direct ties to the sector. To each one of the subjects, we put a single question. Nineteen of the answers obtained were just what we expected. The question was the following: "What do you believe is needed in order to develop a fishing industry?"

In their answers, 14 of the persons interviewed spoke only of boats and fishermen. Four included fish distribution units, another mentioned shipyards and the last also referred to fishing schools, fishing ports and fish canneries, among other things. Nevertheless, there is one aspect of fishing development, of the transformation of cottage fishing into a modern industry, that goes hand in hand with the takeoff of extracting units and the persons needed to operate them: It is the immensely complex task of the conversion and establishment of the industry on land, which provides much greater economic value and includes such varied activities as the processing industry, the construction of cold storage plants, ice-making plants, fish flour manufacturing plants, the establishment of specialized systems of transport, the construction of civil engineering projects for fishing combines, the construction of shipyards for the maintenance of boats, repair docks, research centers for sea products, fishing equipment and spare parts factories, and port facilities: in short, an interminable list of activities without which the industry as a whole would be impossible, without which it could not even be properly termed an industry.

That is why in this article on the 20 years of revolutionary transformations in one of the most exploited sectors of our labor life, we shall begin to speak about matters relating to "the other side of the industry," aspects not directly included in the so-called extractive industry. Naturally, not everything can be covered in these pages and it will be necessary to devote later chapters to other equally significant aspects.

Simultaneous Process

In previous articles, we have discussed some of the aspects that make up this gigantic effort called "land facilities," such as the shipbuilding industry and the Havana Fishing Port. But along with these major projects, the fishing revolution has constituted a harmonious development process that has been so complex and totally simultaneous in different areas that describing it becomes a rather difficult task. The reader should try to imagine one of the eight combines which the industry now has, La Coloma, for example, where there previously existed a number of facilities for processing. There were a few piers where boats could dock, a canning industry, an ice distributor: what else? Fishing equipment was made by the fisherman himself. There was no ice-making plant or cold storage. There were no big repair shops; nothing else. Work began on construction of the combine, which is now a real industrial enterprise. Everything had to be transformed, built practically from scratch. While new fishing boats joined the fleet, construction began for the warehouses, cold storage facilities, the new canning industry, facilities for precooking, the boat repair shops, maintenance shops and the fishing equipment factory. How many other things? Thousands of workers were headed in a single direction. If one extends this to a national scale, one can perhaps gain an idea of the scope of the effort made and the amount of the investments.

Like the La Coloma combine -- or rather, with the same purpose -- eight more combines were built throughout the country (in La Coloma, Batabano, Isle of Pines, Casilda, Santa Cruz del Sur, Manzanillo, Niquero and Caibarien). At these industrial centers, most of the tasks relating to the processing of products from the sea were systematized, as in the case of canning, freezing and the salting of fish and shellfish. An equally important effort was made for ice making and the fish flour factory.

At the same time, a wide-ranging system of cold storage plants was set up in different parts of the country. In this way, the Cuban fishing industry would be able to have a balanced distribution of fish throughout the island, even in mountainous areas. In addition, this cold storage system made it possible to utilize catches better and store shellfish and fish based on the most diverse economic considerations. By increasing the freezing capacity and the fish processing capacity, it became possible to achieve a programmed growth of exports and considerably improve the quality of products from the sea in general.

The growth of industrial fishing activities on land has meant a stimulus for an increase in fishing activity in the waters of our continental shelf. If more fishing was done, then more support activities were needed, but inversely, the stronger and more powerful the rear-guard of the extractive industry was, the more facilities the latter would have to carry out its function and make larger catches.

The simultaneous effort was so great that we can only attempt a general description of what was done throughout the island. Naturally, we shall not include the "minor" projects, which in many cases also include piers, repair docks, warehouses, administrative facilities, radio communications plants and even an oxygen plant. In Santiago de Cuba, work was completed on a cold storage plant with a capacity of 5,000 tons and a pier 82 meters long. In Bayamo, Holguin and Guantanamo, several distribution centers were built with icehouses able to store up to 280 tons of frozen products. In Manzanillo and Niquero, outstanding fishing combines, including freezing and processing plants, were built, along with many other facilities. In Camaguey, a freezing unit was built, called Estrella Sur. In Santa Cruz del Sur, another industrial fishing combine was set up. Its most important facilities are a freezing plant and various port facilities. Ciego de Avila now has an ice-making plant. Guaimaro, Nuevitas, Florida and Moron have modern distribution and warehousing centers. Cienfuegos enjoys an extremely modern fishing port that in the very near future will be similar to the Havana Fishing Port. A modern freezing plant is found in Caibarien, along with many other facilities for the fishing combine project. In Casilda, as part of the projects included in the industrial combine, there is a modern repair shop and a new shipyard. The city of Matanzas has a new distribution center and its accompanying storage unit for frozen products. An ice-making plant is now found in Pinar del Rio and La Coloma has one of the most modern industrial combines on the island, with processing plants for frozen, canned and semi-processed products. In Barahona are various plants and port facilities for the combine, and in Havana, in addition to the Fishing Port already mentioned, the Regla Fishing Terminal is being remodeled and new industrial processes are being included for processing of catches.

Have we left something out? Probably not something, but many things, a list that would be interminable and that would range from the construction of a fishing school to that of gigantic warehouses or a shop for the repair of small engines.

But it has not been our intention to speak about any one project in particular, but rather, to paint an overall picture in order to provide an idea -- a very general one, I repeat -- of the gigantic task that the edification of facilities for the fishing industry on land has meant.

The growth achieved in this aspect of the industrial sector of which we are speaking is truly impressive. Viewed in terms of time, the heroic activity of the thousands of men in this sector is even more striking, but in terms

of time also, it seems impossible that our heritage of misery and limitations could have been transformed into this modern industrial reality which the rearguard so necessary to our fishing boats now is.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 19. This is the way many of the ocean products were processed! The products were then consumed by the people. What did hygiene and health matter as long as the businessman obtained his profits!
2. p 20. Facilities that existed before the Revolution, such as the Regla Fishing Terminal, were modernized. In addition, fish and shellfish processing plants have been installed in their areas. The photo shows the frozen shrimp processing facility in Regla.
3. p 20. [Above] The modernization and expansion of our fishing, in waters of the continental shelf and in distant places, required the construction of large fishing facilities.
4. p 21. The network of cold storage facilities built throughout the country made it possible, among other things, to achieve a balanced and programmed distribution of fishing products. It also represented the fulfillment of a requirement emerging from the increase in catches and exports. In the photo, one sees the completed Santiago de Cuba cold storage plant, with a capacity for 5,000 tons of frozen products.
5. p 21. [Above right] The Santiago de Cuba cold storage plant during construction.
6. p 21. [Lower right] Modern plants have been built in order to process products from the sea, mainly for export.
7. p 22. [Lower left] As a result of the transformation of cottage fishing into a modern industry, the panorama of our fishing ports has also been totally transformed. The photo shows a view from the sea of the La Coloma Fishing Combine, which has fish processing plants, repair shops, concrete piers, engine repair docks, an ice-making plant, fishing equipment plant and many other facilities. The reader should compare this photo with the first two illustrating the article [above].
8. p 22. [Above left] The Isle of Pines Fishing Combine represents another large investment made by our fishing industry on land.
9. p 22. [Lower right] The modern repair docks built in various fishing locales in the country can in no way be compared with the

methods used by our men of the sea before the Revolution for the repair and maintenance of their boats.

10. p 23. [Above right] The increase in our exports resulted in a need to increase the volume of shellfish processed.
11. p 23. [Lower right] In various areas of our continental shelf waters, centers for the collection of catches have been built. These centers help to humanize the task and result in a better organization and better operation of the fleets.

[Oct 79, pp 20-23, Part X]

[Text] Research Aimed at Securing the Future

"If we want to move forward in all fields, we must train technicians; that is the only way." (Fidel Castro, June 1963)

It has been said, and it is absolutely true, that without research, there can be no development. That is one of the reasons why we wanted to devote a complete chapter to the subject in question, a subject that has turned out to be one more demonstration of how important a correct understanding of the indispensable factors without which one cannot advance is.

In our country, scientific research in general was typical of an underdeveloped, dependent country. Isolated, our few scientists lacked any official help and consequently, the means needed to carry out their work. For any professional, to devote himself to research was a truly heroic act, since, among other things, he would not even receive enough economic benefits to survive. In the field of fishing biology, without an industry to back the scientists and without possibilities for better use of advances stemming from research, the situation was even more acute.

It is true that previous to 1959, Cuba did have an institute involved in fishing research. It was part of the so-called National Fishing Institute, which also existed. But as the reader has seen throughout these articles, they were nothing but a mere bureaucratic representation of a totally cottage industry. One could count the specialists working at the Fishing Research Center on one's fingers, and another pair of hands would suffice to count the total staff of the institution, an institution which devoted its precarious efforts exclusively to research in a few paltry areas on our continental shelf and which had absolutely nothing to do with ocean research, much less fish breeding, a true branch of development of the fishing industry throughout the world.

Part of a Whole

When the industry started to take off in 1959, the need for fishing research was infinite. Where should the fleets being created at an unheard-of speed

operate? What type of fishing equipment was most suitable in each case? How could one make the best use of the new boats produced by the shipyards? In the waters of our continental shelf, where should the main effort be directed? To what extent could one work the different species without affecting their numbers? What could be done to achieve greater productivity in the traditional fisheries?

At the beginning, these and thousands of other questions had to be answered on a practical basis. Often, the secular experience of our men of the sea sufficed, but in most cases, it was not sufficient for the attainment of optimum results.

With the emergence of the ocean-going fleets -- another factor contained in the primary strategic concept -- the need for research increased even further, made worse by the fact that in this sphere of extractive activity, we had absolutely no experience, no accumulated knowledge or the slightest history to draw upon. Cuban fishermen had never used trawling nets, unless they were the small nets or seines used along the shores and coastal areas. Nor had they ever fished for tuna beyond our continental shelf or used trot-lines with thousands of hooks. All of these factors resulted in an infinite number of questions, so that if Cuba was to develop a fishing industry, it would also be necessary to do research. Without this strategic vision, it is a certainty that our industry would not have gone far.

Hard Times

Given the resources inherited by the Revolution in the field of fishing research, one could truly not even consider "reforming" or "improving" that center of investigation. The simple fact was that a real research center had to be established, built from the ground up: scientists, specialists, even the facilities. Early times were hard. In 1959, the so-called Fishing Research Center had a total of seven scientists. This is no joke; far from it! Seven scientists had to bear the responsibility for all functions. Some of these specialists were not even graduates and had become fishing biologists by studying on their own. Furthermore, training scientists is not an easy task, not even for developed countries, and our only university at that time was not prepared to train them. Consequently, beginning in 1962, with the signing of the fishing cooperation agreement between Cuba and the USSR, numerous specialists and biologists joined in the effort to develop fishing research in our country. In addition, cooperation also began with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Poland, and other countries whose specialists traveled to our island with the same interest. It was a long and fruitful exchange that continues today and that has undoubtedly played an important role.

For our part, independently of the establishment of the department of marine biology at the University of Havana, many young people were sent to the USSR to study in different areas -- fishing equipment and fish biology, for example -- and in different spheres of production. Many of those young people

are now important specialists at the Fishing Research Center and are making a valuable contribution.

Shortly after 1963, the Fishing Research Center also brought together the Cuban and foreign specialists who, in small numbers but enthusiastically, had begun to investigate the possibilities of aquaculture in our country, in a laboratory set up for the purpose in El Dique, a region near the city of Havana. Within that institution, a department was set up for that specific activity, both in interior waters and elsewhere. This led the way to the development of an activity which, in the long run but with complete certainty, would represent the best productive and economic possibility for the future obtention of proteins from sea animals.

In both major fields of research: fishing and fish breeding, what is now the true Fishing Research Center (CIP) set forth its fundamental objective: working in terms of the needs giving rise to the working plans of the then National Fishing Institute.

We naturally do not intend to give a detailed account of the development of fishing research in our country. In itself, this will one day be the subject of a separate study. However, we shall try to reflect the current state of this important activity, above all, achievements made in this area.

We shall begin by saying that the Fishing Research Center has a central facility with all the modern laboratories and other equipment needed to perform all work to be done, including various stations, many of them devoted to aquaculture, where scientists do their actual work. It has two basic research departments: the Oceanic Fishing Department and the Department of Interior Waters and the Continental Shelf, along with the Department of Research Services, perhaps equally important. The Department of Oceanic Fishing performs its activities in fishing grounds far from our coasts, while the Department of Interior Waters and the Continental Shelf, as its name indicates, is concerned with the study of coastal waters, based on five working groups or sections: crustaceans and mollusks, fish, the breeding of marine organisms, the breeding of fresh-water organisms and pollution problems. In addition, it has under its jurisdiction a work group in charge of studying the natural characteristics of different zones along our coasts.

In order that the reader may have a more precise idea of the importance of the activity in this sphere, it is perhaps enough to say that the group working on fish has before it the most varied task. Its main function is that of evaluating the principal species of commercial interest that we catch. Some of these species, such as lobster and shrimp, are important sources of foreign exchange for our country, and others, such as bonito and biajaiba, signify resources that may be used even more advantageously.

The importance of fishing research, not only for the current development of the industry, but also with a view to the distant future, is also reflected

in a paragraph published in issue No 162 of this periodical ("In Terms of Production," p 9): "Concerning the cultivation of marine organisms (mariculture), basic research is aimed at the study of pink shrimp and several species of fish (including the gray mullet). In the section concerned with fish breeding in interior waters, the main studies have to do with the breeding of tilapia, carp, tench, amura and other species, and with the determination of the best areas for fish breeding." It is not a simple task.

Secondary Means

However, in order to engage in research, it is not enough to have the human resources. One must also have an enormous complex of auxiliary means, support activities including boats, equipment, instruments, a computer center, a data processing section and other important sectors which, although they may not have to have scientists, must nevertheless have specialized personnel, often university graduates. Otherwise, one could not speak about a center for advanced research. The CIP has also perfected these activities. Inasmuch as we have already reviewed this aspect of fishing development in general, we shall perhaps not devote complete attention to it, but many of the illustrations accompanying this article will show the reader the advances made by this important institution (such as that of the boat "Isla de la Juventud," for example, which has the most up-to-date equipment and instruments for research in all fields). But if we needed further examples of the growth achieved, of the development of fishing research in Cuba, its strength, its unusual takeoff, it would be enough to say that today, only 20 years after the Revolution began, we have increased the number of scientists in this important activity ten times over. We had only seven marine biologists in 1959 and we now have seventy! Furthermore, training a man of science is not merely a matter of days, but of long years of hard work.

Nor has development halted in this sphere of fishing activity. Dozens of young people are entering the field every year in the universities and dozens more will join the ranks of those who day after day study the sea, discovering secrets that will also be of extraordinary importance for our fishing growth.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 20. [Above right] Without true development of fishing research, the takeoff achieved by Cuba in the sector would have been impossible.
2. p 20. [Lower right] Given our climatic conditions and other equally important factors, there can be no doubt about the magnificent possibilities we now have of achieving optimum results in the field of aquaculture in our country.

3. p 21. [Above] Before the Revolution, in 1958, our country did not engage in scientific research in the field of fishbreeding, an activity that grows in importance every day.
4. p 21. [Below] Partial view of the aquaculture station in El Dique.
5. p 22. [Above] The boat "Isla de la Juventud," one of the extremely modern vessels of the CIP for research on the high seas.
6. p 22. [Below] A modern fishbreeding station in Guanamar, where both production and research are underway.
7. p 23. [Upper left] New fishing equipment and improvements in traditional equipment are the result of a proper fishing research policy.
8. p 23. [Center, caption on p 22] Our biologists and fishing specialists work actively at the various stations set up for the purpose.
9. p 23. [Lower left, caption on p 22] The complexity of modern research requires highly-skilled technicians and professionals.

[Nov 79, pp 16-19, Part XI]

[Text] Two Objectives Culminating in Success

"Because the country has to produce, not only for its own consumption; it must export in order to import the things it needs." (Fidel Castro, November 1963)

To date, we have seen, in this brief summary of the achievements attained by the Revolution in the fishing sector, how the tremendous takeoff came about, not only from the industrial standpoint, but also from the human and even social point of view.

Every activity has one or more strategic objectives. In the field of fishing and the working of the resources of the sea, two of the goals outlined from the very beginning were, first of all, providing more protein for our people -- a goal that entailed the improvement, or rather, establishment of a real distribution apparatus; and second, orienting our efforts toward an increase in exports so as to increase our foreign exchange income to the maximum possible extent through the use of ocean resources.

Actually, as the reader will see, Cuba did not have any organized distribution of its sea products before 1959, much less a system of exports. With respect to distribution, the fish reached the consumer through a whole system of intermediaries and without the slightest hint of planning. It was mainly sold in the capital and a few coastal towns, while in many rural zones, towns in the interior or mountainous regions, fresh fish was scarcely

even known. In connection with the second question, that of export, our foreign market was limited to the United States and practically involved a single product: lobster.

Perhaps by examining the two goals separately, we shall be able to make a more thorough analysis and find a basis for comparisons.

"Wildcat" Market

As we previously explained, during the prerevolutionary period, when capitalism reigned in our country, most of the nation's catch was sold in the capital or in the large river towns in the interior. We also stated that in rural areas, mainly in the mountains, the people did not have the custom of eating fresh fish -- dried cod at best -- "simply because no one could get used to something that was scarcely ever available." Logically enough, this was the result of the fact that neither the means nor the interest existed for effective distribution: no cold storage plants or iceboxes to keep the product, specialized transport, centers of collection and distribution, and so on. In addition, the very purchasing power of our rural people did not provide incentives to the middlemen to expand their activities to those regions.

Naturally, there were fishermen living on the shores who sold their catch, but this was almost exclusively in villages where the men maintained their relations. Obviously, these operations had absolutely no effect on national statistics.

It is necessary to emphasize another real fact that had a negative effect on distribution. That is the complete lack of adequate methods of preservation on platform fishing boats. Since there were no adequate cold storage plants and inasmuch as the market was completely subject to the law of supply and demand, not all the fish caught reached the consumer. Much of the catch went to waste during the different phases. For example, in 1958, 21,900 tons of fish and shellfish were caught. Of this amount, approximately 85 percent was sold. Naturally, this was a situation that had a direct effect on the economy of the fishermen and producers, but never on the pockets of the shipowner or intermediary.

Consequently, organizing the distribution of products from the sea meant a costly and complex task for the Revolution, including large investments in boats, port facilities, the construction of cold storage plants and new iceboxes, ice-making plants, and naturally, in the organization of scientific methods for quality control and maintenance.

Through the new methods of distribution, the national catches -- and the imported fish -- began to reach the most remote places in the country. Now the needs of the industry, its growth and the needs of the population were taken into account, and all within a dialectic in which our catches having a high export value -- such as lobster, which the people did not traditionally consume in the country -- were solely aimed at the obtention of foreign

exchange. Part of these funds were then used to import various types of fish that could be distributed nationally.

Fundamental points in the new national distribution structure set up were the Havana Fishing Port, the Regla Fishing Terminal, the provincial centers of collection, the local and regional distribution units, the cold storage plants that were gradually built in different provinces, a broad network of refrigerated transport, and naturally, adequate planning.

Last year alone, over 100,000 tons of various species were offered to the population, to daycare centers, hospitals, restaurants, workers restaurants, and so on, with the difference that now all the people can eat fish, not solely in the capital, the largest cities in the interior and areas close to fishing grounds on the continental shelf.

It is no longer unusual to see a refrigerated truck scaling the heights of the Sierra Maestra or Escambray with a load of fresh or frozen fish for distribution to farmers.

With respect to volume, which is not our specific subject, suffice it to say that the total amount of fish products distributed nationally for consumption in the past 5 years is over 480,000 tons, 30 times what was distributed in 1958 (about 15,000 tons)!

Expansion of Exports

In order to have an exact idea of the level attained by the Cuban fishing industry in the field of exports, it is enough to say that at the present time, after the sugar industry, products from the sea constitute the second source of foreign exchange for our economy. When the reader reads these lines and when he has seen the developed in the sector we now have, he will perhaps view this fact as the most natural thing in the world, and yet, achieving this level has meant work of extraordinary proportions in which a very important role has been played by primary strategic decisions and the intelligence with which the problem has been resolved. Reading a paragraph from the manual "The Cuban Fishing Industry During the Period From 1959 to 1970," published by the Ministry of Fishing in 1971, will undoubtedly be the best introduction to this subject. The paragraph states: "Before the triumph of the Revolution, the traditional market for the exportation of fish products (for Cuba, Ed.) was North America. The geographic proximity and our economy's subordination to imperialist control also affected fishing exports."

Consequently, according to this source, the United States was our only market for fishing exports -- as in the case of nearly everything else -- but we could add that there also existed a single exportable product, which was lobster, inasmuch as its percentage of total exports was nearly absolute.

Expansion toward new markets and the diversification of exportable products thus became the strategic need of our industry beginning in 1959.

However, it is naturally not enough to trace a new path in order to obtain results immediately. There existed obstacles difficult to overcome, some imposed by imperialism, such as the blockade. Others were difficulties inherent in underdevelopment, such as the lack of experience in a question as complex as the international market. In addition, our products did not have the quality or right presentation in order to compete on foreign markets. European markets had their traditional suppliers and they were not going to be open to a recently liberated country for mere sentimental reasons; far from it.

Beginning in 1961, the socialist market offered Cuba an opportunity to expand its markets, especially for lobster and sponge. For the time being, it was something, although it was not enough, given the need for foreign exchange that could be freely converted. A special effort was then undertaken, aimed at penetrating the European capitalist markets. In addition, we began to diversify our exportable products to include shrimp, tuna, and so on.

Beginning in 1968, the greatest difficulties began to be overcome for the first time and a period of expansion for our exports began. Simultaneously, in the fleets, fishing combines, centers of collection and cold storage plants, the proper conditions were being created for scrupulous quality control. The fishermen were even trained so that all production would maintain the right quality for export. More and more products were incorporated into the total exportable items and the very export apparatus was adjusted and perfected to the maximum extent. As a result, management improved daily and it was possible to take advantage of all advantageous circumstances.

Finally, in 1978, we managed to reach the goal of making our fishing products the second source of freely convertible foreign exchange for our country. National distribution and exports, two of the main objectives of the fishing industry, were finally achieved. Twenty years of revolutionary fishing had reached the final objective.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 16. [Above] An efficient distribution of fish requires large investments in refrigerated transport.
2. pp 16 and 17. [Caption on p 16] The cold storage plant in Santiago de Cuba is an up-to-date facility for the storage of products from the sea.
3. p 17. [Upper left] It is necessary to have large cold storage plants to keep catches.

4. p 17. [Center right] Fish has now become a popular item with the people.
5. p 18. [Upper left] Even farmers living in the most remote regions can now have fish.
6. pp 18 and 19. [Above] Lobster continues to be the main export product of our fishing industry.
7. pp 18 and 19. [Below] The establishment of collection centers at sea, close to fishing grounds, was one of the reasons making it possible to improve the quality of certain exported species.

11,464
CSO: 5200

MEXICO

BRIEFS

OIL, HYDROCARBONS DISCOVERY--Mazatlan, Mexico, 31 Jan (EFE)--A large new oilfield has been located by a geological investigation ship hired by Mexican Petroleum, it was disclosed here today. Ron Bordes, a U.S. citizen and captain of the ship, the Gulf Seal, reported that the strata extends along the coast of Sinaloa and Nayarit states in northwest Mexico. He also reported traces of hydrocarbons but was unable to establish the size of the deposit. So far, most of the oil and gas discovered in Mexico has been in the Gulf of Mexico, mainly in the southeastern part of the country, and Mazatlan is 1,100 km northwest of the capital. The hydrocarbon deposits in Mexico are estimated to be over 45 billion confirmed barrels, 40 billion unconfirmed and 200 billion potential barrels. [Text] [PA021436 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0522 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA]

CSO: 5200

NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE--Our revolutionary government has already appointed the delegation that will participate in the Third Law of the Sea Conference to be held in the United States 27 March to 4 April. Over 100 nations of the United Nations will also be participating. The Nicaragua delegation is as follows: Father Miguel D'Escoto, foreign minister of the republic; Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaragua's representative to the United Nations; Companero Dr Augusto Cesar Zamora, director of legal affairs of the Foreign Ministry; and Dr Laura Medina, of the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Among other issues, the conference will discuss territorial waters, adjacent zones, right of innocent passage, exclusive fishing zones, the continental shelf, high seas and resources of maritime conservation. At this important meeting the Nicaraguan delegates will have an opportunity to tell the world of the true rights Nicaragua has over the 200-mile waters and to positively prove the arguments on the Serrana, Roncador and Quitasueno Cays and the Island of San Andres, which the Colombian Government shamefully wants to make its own with imperialist arguments. [Text] [PA221546 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA]

CSO: 3010

PERU

BRIEFS

FISHING RESEARCH SHIP--Lima, 25 Jan (ESI-PERU)--Fishery Minister Rear Adm Jorge Villalobos Urquiaga said today Peru has entered a new, more advanced phase in scientific technology. He said this during the ceremony in which he turned over the new scientific research ship to the Institute of the Sea. The ship will help determine more precisely the nation's fishing resources. The ship's modern equipment was donated by the FRG ambassador in Peru, Hans Werner Loeck. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 1 PA]

CSO: 5200

MARITIME FISHING THREAT ANALYZED, COMMENTED

Dakar AFRICA in French Feb 80 pp 15-17

[Article by Malick Dia, oceanographic veterinary doctor, graduate of the college of medicine in Paris, former student of the Alfort Veterinary School, former Senegalese director of fishing, former chairman of the International Committee for the Preservation of Atlantic Tuna: "Maritime Fishing Poses Threat to Black Africa"]

[Text] The development of maritime fishing in West Africa's coastal states is currently facing a major difficulty: the narrowing of the fishing zones of each state, taken individually.

In fact, the result of the independence of West African states in this sector has been the establishment of maritime frontiers and the extension by each state of its sovereignty over the high seas adjacent to its coasts.

Without awaiting the results of a Law of the Sea conference whose outcome is still uncertain, the coastal states have extended the limits of their jurisdiction beyond the norms accepted in 1958 and forbid or subject fishing beyond those limits to prior authorization.

Balkanization of the Sea

Over a somewhat long term, this "Balkanization" of the Atlantic Ocean risks compromising policies aimed at developing the fishing economy in all states in this area.

In fact, in the case of each state, it leads to the creation of a somewhat sizable oceanic area depending on the extent of its limits and the length of its coast, an area over which the coastal state intends to exercise careful sovereignty, forbidding or authorizing fishing by certain types of fishing vessels in keeping with its agreements, its immediate interests.

To protect their "rights" in the zones thus created, the African states are calling upon their allies or former protectors in the industrialized world to furnish them patrol boats equipped with modern weapons, in most instances under the control of their technical assistance.

The fines levied by these surveillance units against the fishing boats of neighboring countries are not commensurate with the results obtained when it is a question of defending the fishing zone of the country concerned against the damage done by fleets coming from industrialized countries with the considerable means of destruction they are known to have.

Although often objected to by the commanders of fishing vessels and considered a matter of extreme abuse, the ship examinations which are made are always followed by fines which leave the shipowners on the verge of bankruptcy without any recourse on their part.

The scenario is always the same: the fishing vessel is stopped and examined by the patrol boat and is then escorted to the port on the grounds, often contested, of being caught red-handed fishing in the exclusive zone of the country to which the patrol boat belongs. The crew, short of being molested--sometimes it is--is taken off the boat which is tied up at the port.

The shipowner is in a weak position. He has no way to prove his innocence and his only recourse in recovering his boat is to pay a heavy fine.

It is certainly difficult for a sovereign state to dispute the legitimacy of establishing and commanding respect for its domestic legislation on the stretches of sea in front of its coasts and which are subject to its sovereignty. Nor can it be disputed that states owe it to themselves to make an effort to preserve the fishing resources which are threatened with overexploitation by industrial methods developed by mankind.

However, it is wise to make a thorough and knowledgeable examination of this problem of many aspects in order to arrive at the most logical solutions.

1. Since it is a question of a principle which consists in cutting the continental shelf along the African coast into pieces like a checkerboard, each state reserving exclusive rights on the exploitation of biological resources in its little area, we come up against the reality of the distribution of the principal commercial species commonly found in the Central Atlantic.

Biological resources in the ocean are generally classed in two categories:

--Demersal species which live at the bottom of the ocean, either fixed or mobile with their own chamber or sheltered in the cracks of submerged rocks. They are usually sedentary or move about very little, any migrations being in a limited area, at least as adults. In simple terms, it can be considered that these species, living permanently in a restricted area of the continental shelf, are logically a part of a nation's domestic resources.

In truth, more extensive biological studies make it possible to invalidate that opinion for many species, particularly the prawn. But such a position is convenient for the legislator and perhaps admissible for his purpose.

--Pelagic species; these are the fish which swim about extensively, often migrating from place to place.

These migrations, for feeding or reproductive purposes, give rise to extensive movement throughout the whole of the shoreline, inside or outside the limits of domestic jurisdiction according to the species.

Such species, by far the greatest in quantity, belong to the general area and are not confined to the frontiers established by the states.

Absurd Maritime Frontiers

Measures relative to the protection of maritime frontiers for rational exploitation are not very effective if not taken on the regional level. Likewise, liberties granted to fleets which are foreign to Africa for exploitation within the juridical limits of a given state produce serious results for other states of the area.

Thus, the policy aspects, which are influencing the nations' leaders, are yielding results which are all the more uncertain in that they seem to ignore biological realities.

2. With regard to the end result, the perspectives left to the African nations are limited.

For many countries bordering the Atlantic, the fishing economy is a source of hope:

- For providing their ever-increasing populations with protein;
- For establishing a domestic industry which utilizes labor;
- For the establishment of port infrastructures.

The fishing economy cannot be developed without domestic industrial fishing fleets. And it is not conceivable to establish fleets with the perspective of limiting them to the exploitation of the exclusive area of a given state. They would not be profitable and the country would not even be taking care of its own needs.

It would then be immediately condemning any process aimed at promoting domestic African fishing fleets, if tight and inviolable maritime frontiers were to be established between the states of this area.

It would be condemning the African states to a continuance of their dependence on non-African fleets which, in turn, would benefit, through the ploy of political alliances or the temporary interests of this or that state, from authorizations to fish within limits not exploitable by neighbors' fleets.

In its horror of perfection, nature has not made it possible for living ocean resources to become aware of the idea of juridical limits imposed by states.

The vast majority of these resources move about within ecosystems in accordance with the immutable laws of their genetic programming.

Therefore, it is through cooperation among the coastal and bordering states that we shall find the most rational solution for obtaining the most profit from these resources.

3. Finally, with regard to the practice of stopping and examining ships followed by the confiscation of products and fishing tackle and various heavy fines, this can, of course, give the coastal state taking that action the illusion of power and a certain feeling of having punished the guilty parties.

In truth, it is the tree which hides the forest, for, aside from the unlucky vessel "which gets caught," how many ships get away with exploiting the resources along the African coast of the Atlantic?

With material means which are often quite limited, can the underequipped and underadministered coastal states really protect the immense ocean expanses whose sovereignty they so easily claim?

An imaginary rectangle 200 nautical miles long by 400 wide would have an area measuring 80,000 square miles, or nearly 15,000 square kilometers! [as published] How many patrol boats would be required and what would be the operating budget of such a fleet to guarantee the inviolability of the waters under Senegalese jurisdiction?

This question has never been asked. When the ships being stopped come from African coastal states, there is a mixup in adversaries.

The Danger: Fleets of Developed Countries

In fact, the most dangerous adversaries of the coastal countries are not their neighbors but the fleets coming from elsewhere, those giants sent by the developed countries of the East or West which exploit the resources to the benefit of economies which are already prosperous or which exploit the resources in order to sell them at a high price in the African countries themselves, thus absorbing the meager resources of those countries.

I am far from having the defeatist attitude that we should not defend our resources; rather, it is a question of becoming organized and changing the technique of our approach to these problems, for they are not simple.

The approach I am proposing is simple, almost childish, and consists of three considerations and one conclusion:

--Inasmuch as the living biological resources of the Atlantic, due to their vast majority, constitute a common heritage which evolves within a single ecosystem without regard for maritime frontiers between states and inasmuch as it is important to protect them effectively while exploiting them rationally,

--Inasmuch as the development of fishing in African countries is desirable and is obtainable and profitable only with modern African domestic fleets,

--Inasmuch as the concept and organization of domestic fishing fleets cannot be envisaged with profit within the framework of the limits of national jurisdictions imposed by the states,

It becomes imperative to change the relations among the coastal states by replacing the idea of tight maritime frontiers and exclusive rights on the fishing zones of those states with the more realistic idea of establishing a communal zone open to the fleets of the countries of that region.

The states will develop appropriate structures in this communal zone in order to assure the protection and preservation of the resources with a view to their rational exploitation for the benefit of their economies.

Interesting concepts can be unleashed in such a perspective. But that is not the purpose of this article, which set out principally to illustrate the danger threatening us.

3568

CSO: 5200

BENEFITS FROM FOREIGN FISHING COMPANIES TO INCREASE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] **DR E. K. Andah, Minister of Agriculture, has declared that he would initiate moves to make it possible for Ghanaians to benefit fully from the operations of foreign fishing companies in Ghana's territorial waters.**

Consequently, the Minister has written to Star-kist Foods Incorporated, a foreign company operating from Tema to exempt it from certain provisions in APFC D.30 on fisheries.

He indicated that he would therefore not hesitate to call for the amendment of the said decree which compels foreign shipping companies to sell their catch abroad and pay \$2,000 on every ton of fish to the Government.

Dr Andah said it should be rather mandatory that some percentage of fish caught by the companies was given to Ghana.

Speaking to me in an interview in Accra yesterday, the Minister said "it is illogical that the \$2,000 which is paid by the foreign firms to the Government the same money is used to import canned fish for our consumption".

Dr Andah said the system whereby the companies sold their catch abroad had contributed to scarcity of fish in the country, and explained that Ghana could make use of the fish given to her by these companies for canning in our canning factories.

He said one of the priorities of his Ministry was to make more fish available for consumption and for canning for export to other countries for foreign exchange.

AGE LIMITATION ON SHIPS NOT ENFORCED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 22 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Cyrian Agbor]

[Text] Action on the Merchant Shipping Amendment Decree of 1978 banning foreign ships which were more than 15 years old from entering Nigerian waters was suspended as a result of public pressure, a Principal Public Relations Officer of the Nigerian Ports Authority, Mr Idris Abdul Azeez told the BUSINESS TIMES last week.

The decree came into effect from the first of August 1978 as an amendment to the Shipping Act of 1962 which provided for a fine of N200 on any person caught trading in or from Nigerian waters with foreign ships older than 15 years.

The decree stipulated a fine of N20,000 on any person who contravened its provision.

An official of the Nigerian Ports Authority at the time told the BUSINESS TIMES that the decree was meant among other things to deal with the problem of port congestion at the Apapa Wharf and the Tin Can Island Port and to check the fraudulent practices of some foreign importers.

Besides that, it was also expected that the decree would eliminate the danger and obstruction posed by derelict ships in the country's waters, some of which had sunk within a few days of berthing due to old age, while others had gone up in flames due to defects in electrical wirings also caused by old age.

Mr Abdul Azeez hinted last week that there was a "hue and cry" from the public against the decree and that the former Federal Military Government "shelved" action on the law.

It is pertinent to note however that up to the time it handed over power to civilians in October last year, 14 months after the promulgation of the shipping decree, the former government did not say whether the decree had been repealed or whether action had been suspended on it or not. It is however on record that the old Act of 1962 was never enforced too.

Even the Nigerian Ports Authority had kept silent on this development until now considering that an official had said at the time that if the decree was effectively supervised and enforced it would achieve the desired objective, that of ridding the ports of derelict and unsafe ships.

Mr. Abdul Azeez said that like motor vehicles ships also had sea-worthiness requirements to meet before they could be allowed on the high-seas on long voyages.

Decree 40 of 1974 on ships entry notices is however still being enforced. The NPA official said ships were still giving two months notice to all the ports before entering Nigerian waters as stipulated by the decree.

On the allocation of berths to Conference Lines and not to indigenous shipping lines, he said that berths have been allocated to all shipping lines irrespective of whether they were Conference Lines or indigenous shipping lines.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

CASPIAN OIL SEARCH--The search for oil at great depths under the Caspian has yielded its first results. A well situated under 84 meters of water gives a daily yield of 200 tons of oil. Oilmen are looking to sectors 100 to 150 meters under the sea and more. This is possible thanks to new technology: floating rigs, with the help of which the search for oil is going on off the coast of Azarbayjan, Turkmenia and Kazakhstan. For instance a Kaspmorneft semisubmersible rig can operate in sectors under 200 meters of water, even in rough conditions. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD]

CSO: 5200

ICELAND ASSERTS NOVEL LOS PRINCIPLE IN NORWAY DISPUTE

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Jan 80 p 11

[Article by Morten Fyhn]

[Text] In an unexpectedly sharp note to Norway, Iceland has demanded that Norwegian fishermen stop fishing for capelin outside Iceland's fishing boundary, that is to say around Jan Mayen. Iceland justifies this by stating that the capelin species is Icelandic and not a common stock. Under Secretary Ivan Kristoffersen at the Fisheries Department tells AFTENPOSTEN that Norway cannot accept Iceland's demand.

The under secretary is disappointed over Iceland's position and points out that Iceland has no authority to deny other countries the right to fish outside Iceland's 200 mile zone. General Secretary Jorn Krog of the Norwegian Fishermen's Association says Iceland's note makes it more important than ever for Norway to immediately establish a fishing zone around Jan Mayen.

Iceland's note is the answer to a Norwegian note of protest against Iceland's increasing the winter quota for the Icelandic capelin catch by 100,000 tons in January and possibly later by an additional 180,000 tons. There is therefore the risk that the total quantity caught this season will reach 850,000 tons including Norwegian fishermen's catch last summer of 125,000 tons. Previously, Norwegian and Icelandic researchers agreed that 650,000 tons should be the limit. Now, the Icelandic note states that the country's own oceanographers have the most experience with investigating capelin.

"The Icelanders say that the capelin species in question is completely Icelandic. The fish spawn here, grow up around this country, and stay for the most part in the vicinity of Iceland. Icelanders have exploited this species alone for 15-20 years up until 2-3 years ago and this exploitation is a substantial part of their livelihood, the note says among other things.

"Even though the Icelandic capelin occasionally, but by no means annually, leaves Icelandic waters for a brief time, this does nothing to change the

above-mentioned fact, which is attested by scientific research, and according to Iceland's point of view this cannot serve as grounds for other nations' fishing for this species and thereby interfering with one of the most important cornerstones of Iceland's economic life."

According to AFTENPOSTEN's understanding, the Norwegian side sees the Icelandic note as illogical, since the only way unregulated capelin fishing outside the Icelandic zone can be prevented is the establishment of a Norwegian Jan Mayen zone. This is the only way in which fishermen from third-party countries can be prevented from catching capelin there, they point out.

It seems that the Icelandic note has made it even more difficult to obtain Iceland's approval for a Jan Mayen zone.

9336

CSO: 5200

NORWAY, ICELAND DISPUTE JAN MAYEN COD FISHING

UD071107 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Jan 80 p 11 LD

Article by Morten Fyhn: "Iceland: Even the Cod Off Jan Mayen Is Ours"]

[Excerpts] In an unexpectedly sharply worded note to Norway, Iceland has demanded that Norwegian fishermen stop fishing cod outside Icelandic fishing limits, that is, off Jan Mayen. Iceland justifies this by saying that the cod stocks are Icelandic and not a common stock. Fisheries Under Secretary Ivan Kristoffersen told AFTENPOSTEN that Norway cannot agree to the Icelandic demand.

The under secretary is disappointed with the Icelandic view and points out that Iceland has no grounds for denying other countries the right to fish outside Iceland's 200-mile zone. Jørn Krog, secretary general of the Norwegian Fishermen's Association, believes that the Icelandic note makes it of more interest than ever for Norway to establish a zone off Jan Mayen.

AFTENPOSTEN understands that Norway regards the Icelandic note as illogical, since the only way in which uncontrolled fishing of cod outside the Icelandic zone can be prevented is by establishing a Norwegian zone off Jan Mayen. Only in this way can third countries' fishermen be prevented from fishing the cod, it is asserted.

The Icelandic note seems now to have to make it even more difficult to obtain Iceland's approval for a Jan Mayen zone.

CSO: 5200

NORWEGIAN FISHERMEN PRESS FOR JAN MAYEN SOLUTION

Resource Management

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Dec 79 p 15

[Text] "Norwegian fishermen must be allowed to fish at Jan Mayen, an area which is unquestionably Norwegian. And they should be allowed to fish there without being looked upon as thieves or scoundrels," said Director of Fisheries Hallstein Rasmussen in a new year's interview with NTB [NORWEGIAN WIRE SERVICE]. To the question of a new year's resolution for 1980 Rasmussen replied, "I think it is very important to the fishermen that the problems related to fishing around Jan Mayen be solved."

Concerning the resources of cod and the strict regulation which is in effect, he said that the size and growth possibilities of the resources depend largely on what happens in the zones of other countries.

"Overtaxing of the resources began before the Norwegian 200-mile zone was established. As for the cod, it is now clear that the data assembled in the past by scientists was incorrect. But that was not the fault of the scientists. The information they received, and the assumptions which they had to build on, were false. There had been larger catches of younger fish than we had assumed. And that had nothing to do with the zone," said Rasmussen.

"What would our resource situation be now if we had not expanded our zone from 12 to 200 miles?" asks Rasmussen. "Today we can carry out our national regulatory policies inside our own zone. Foreign fishermen are also obliged to obey these regulations, and we have the ability to enforce our decisions.

"Ocean scientists have recently recommended steps which will make it possible to build up the cod resources. With a correct pattern of catches, and less taking of the younger cod, we can reach that goal. We want to give the Atlantic-Scandinavian herring and the North Sea herring the same opportunities to grow. This year these varieties are protected from regular

fishing. In a few years I hope that we will have increased the herring resources sufficiently that they can be a fish which really means something for the Norwegian fishing industry.

"To sustain the industry along the coast we must have a fleet with an annual capacity for catches which exceeds that which we can take from the individual areas. But there will be peaks and troughs. The problems are not solved, and Norway will never return to a situation with free fishing of all known resources," said Director of Fisheries Hallstein Rasmussen.

He said, "The year 1979 has been one of the most difficult years for the fishing industry. I believe that in the first half of the 1980's the industry will have to live with the same resources problems that they have had during the past 2 or 3 years.

Fishermen Threaten Blockade

Oslo-AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Dec 79 p. 15

[Text] "All of our eight local chapters had their annual meetings in December, and there is full agreement that the authorities must now set a deadline for the establishment of a 200-mile economic zone around Jan Mayen," said Secretary General Leiv Gronnevet of the Fishing Boat Owners Association to AFTENPOSTEN. It is not yet clear how many will support a harbor blockade as warned by Nordland's Fishing Boat Association, but such strong action is not excluded.

In a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nordland's Fishing Boat Association said that if the authorities did not guarantee by 4 January that an economic zone would be established within a certain time, the fishermen would blockade Drobak Channel and the harbors of Stavanger, Bergen, Alesund, Bodø, and Tromsø.

Negotiations between Norway and Iceland were postponed in August because of the unclear government situation in Iceland, and it is not yet known when they will be resumed.

"In the meanwhile both Iceland and the Russians are using the time to improve their negotiating position. It appears that Iceland is trying to set up a form of North Atlantic alliance with The Faroes and Greenland to strengthen their negotiating position," said Secretary General Gronnevet. He also pointed out that the Russians have probably fished between 300,000 and 500,000 tons of cod off Jan Mayen.

"That is a formidable quantity, and the Soviet Union can lay claim to certain quantities when negotiations resume. If something does not happen soon on the Norwegian side we are afraid that we will again be the losers," said Gronnevet.

"A blockade of Bodo harbor would be unlawful," said Bodo Harbor Master Agnar Nilsen to NORDLANDSPOSTEN. "If it is carried out there could be sizeable damage suits," he said, and he referred to losses of time which would be suffered by express ships, local ships, cargo ships and other vessels.

Cappelin Overfishing Feared

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Jan 80 p 4

[Text] The Ministry of Fisheries has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to contact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iceland to learn more about Iceland's cappelin fishing this winter. Iceland has announced that this winter they will fish 280,000 tons of cappelin. If that happens, the combined Norwegian-Icelandic cappelin quota of 650,000 tons will be overfished by 200,000 tons, according to information which AFTENPOSTEN learned from the Ministry of Fisheries.

The total quota of 650,000 tons was established by Norwegian and Icelandic ocean scientists working together after thorough investigation of the cappelin off Iceland and Jan Mayen in March and October. Norway claims that the two countries concerned should base their joint fishing on a joint agreement and that Iceland is behaving obstinately when they decided by themselves to fish 280,000 tons this winter. Last summer and fall Iceland fished 470,000 tons. Norway stopped fishing on 20 August with 124,000 tons. Together with Faroe fishing about 600,000 tons of cappelin were taken off Iceland and Jan Mayen. Iceland thereby overstepped the quota by 200,000 tons.

Iceland maintains that overfishing is permitted based on new Icelandic scientific reports which show that there are many more cappelin than was assumed.

The Ministry of Fisheries asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to get more information from Iceland about their plans for regulating fishing and also something concrete about the new scientific reports. The Ministry of Fisheries has suggested to AFTENPOSTEN that Icelandic scientists under pressure from their government may have given the go ahead to expand cappelin fishing.

Bureau Chief Geir Grung in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed AFTENPOSTEN that the letter from the Ministry of Fisheries is being evaluated and that for the moment no position has been taken on when or how contact with Iceland will take place.

9287

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

SPAIN-EEC AGREEMENT--The Spanish and EEC delegations tonight signed an agreement regulating the fishing of Spanish boats in the EEC's 200 mile limits in 1980. The conditions for in-shore fishing will be the same as in 1979, except that the period for fishing for anchovy for live bait is extended to October and the 50 licenses for line fishing in waters off Cape Breton are not to be allocated by name. [text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD]

CSO: 5200

FISHERMAN FILES SUIT AGAINST DUMPING CHEMICALS IN OCEAN

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 5 Feb 80 p 18

[Article by Karsten Plog: "German Fisherman Files Suit Against Ocean Pollution"]

[Text] Every day the two tankers "Midgard" and "Tita" put out to sea from Nordenham and travel to the ocean area near Helgoland. Northwest of the island they open the sluices. Low-viscosity acid, salt base, and sludge-like waste residues flow dark green into the wake of the traveling ships, approximately 4,300 tons daily on the average. The sea discolors and turns yellow, a sourish odor rises into the air. Fishermen, whose cutters were in the vicinity, reported that their nets, especially the drag cable, had also become discolored and turned yellow.

One of these fishermen, Heinz Oestmann from Hamburg-Altenwerder, does not want to put up with it any longer. He has filed suit against the FRG because it allows such harmful substances to be simply dumped into the sea. Since July 1976 one industrial firm alone, which manufactures the so-called whiteners used, say, in tooth paste and shirts, has "removed" 750,000 tons of low-viscosity acid and salt base annually in the sea water.

The fish catch, according to Oestmann and his attorneys Benoit and Guenther, in their writ of complaint, has since become unprofitable. Since 1977, according to Oestmann, he has actually been able to fish only on a trial basis in the affected area, which once yielded good catches. Then, he indicated, he had to search for new fishing grounds. Not infrequently, he reported, he had to sort out 5 percent of the flounders from a hoist because of evident disease. Oestmann also points out that the "concealment area" is one of the most important growth areas for flounders and cormorants. The incident of disease among young fish, he indicated, is considerably higher than in other ocean areas around Helgoland.

The combative fisherman in January of last year had already raised objections to the fact that low-viscosity acid can still be brought into the North Sea. This scrupulously documented objection, which also contains detailed analyses of the chemical substances, has not been adjudicated.

The responsibility for granting permission to pour or dump waste materials into the North Sea rests with the German Hydrographical Institute, which beforehand must obtain an opinion from the Federal Office for the Environment. For the fisherman and his attorneys it is axiomatic that the permission to dump chemical waste materials in such quantity into the sea near Helgoland is not in accordance with the legal provisions.

A special issue, as far as they are concerned, is Paragraph 2 of the so-called "High Seas Yield Law," which decrees that such permission can be granted only under two conditions. First of all, only those substances may be introduced into the sea "which cannot be removed on land without injury to the welfare of the community or only with disproportionately high expenditures." The other condition for a permit is "that the infusion or introduction does not result in a disadvantageous change in the condition of the sea, which endangers human health, which causes damage to the animal and plant world of the sea, which causes harm to the recreation possibilities or hinders other legitimate use of the sea. . ."

In the opinion of the plaintiff, the chemical wastes can by all means be disposed of on land, like in other countries. Beyond this, it is certain that the sea has been damaged permanently.

The plaintiffs have now also received support from the Federal Research Institute for Fishing in Hamburg, which during the past years was rather reticent in taking a position. There it is regarded as probable in the meantime that the introduction of low-viscosity acid near Helgoland, but also the deposit of sewage sludge from the Hanseatic city of Hamburg in front of the mouth of the Elbe, constitute an intolerable burden for the ecological balance. Twelve diseases affecting turbot, cod, sole, flounder and plaice have been identified, some of which have apparently developed only in the past few years, as determined by scientists of the research ship "Anton Dohrn," which has just returned from the North Sea.

The scientists fear that conditions could develop along the German North Sea coast like those that appeared 18 months ago in front of the coast of New York. There the sea "collapsed" biologically, above all because of oxygen shortage within a radius of up to 10 miles, and millions of fish died.

The Hydrological Institute, too, has become more cautious in granting permits: The permit terms for the firm in Nordenham and for Hamburg were extended by only 3 or 4 months.

8970

CSO: 5200

NEW OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMITTEE REORGANIZES RESEARCH EFFORTS

Paris LE FIGARO in French 22 Jan 80 p 13

[Article by Aurore Molinero]

[Text] The long-awaited reform of French oceanology policy is going to be aired this morning on the occasion of the first meeting of the new Orientation Committee on Oceanology.

"The things of the sea" constitute, along with nuclear power, space, or telematics, one of the great programs of the future for France.

These "sea things" do not, for the time being, have the same profitable economic repercussions as the others, with the exception, of course, of off-shore oil. On the other hand, our living resources, whether they derive from fishing or from the production, still in its infancy, of aquaculture farms, are experiencing difficult times. We import 2.6 billion francs (3 billions, allowing for inflation) worth of fish and crustacea a year of the 6 billion francs' worth we consume. Fishing for nodules, those aggregates of ore which repose several thousands of meters beneath the surface, is still in an experimental stage.

Well, it is being said in high circles, we have to know how to invest in time and at the right price. Patently, at the level of the president of the republic and of the prime minister, there is a very clear and very firm will: political decision makers, it is claimed at the Interministerial Mission of the Sea, want to invest in the right direction and in the right programs. In short, it being felt that certain problems are "technically ripe," it has been decided to undertake an effort to "recenter the action" by reorganizing oceanological research and development.

The following constitute the major axes of the reform:

1) Compartmentalization. Five and "a half" large programs have been established: the fishing and the aquaculture programs--living resources--will be under the Ministry of Transportation. The energy and the mineral resources (nodules and petroleum, among others) programs will be under the

Ministry of Industry. The fifth program, marine environment, preservation and pollution, will be under the Ministry of the Environment and of Life Framework. The final "half" program will be a catch-all for whatever is not included in the preceding "compartments," basic, so-called "exploratory or inquisitive" research.

2) There will be only one entity in charge of each program: the corresponding ministry with its specialized directors. Their research and development will be carried out by endorsement, which is normal for development but new for research.

3) Instead of the Council of Oceanological Research, which has grouped, since 1976, ocean experts, an Orientation Committee on Oceanology will be formed, presided over by the current president of the Interministerial Mission of the Sea, Aumar Achille-Fould; Gerard Piketty, general manager of CNEXO [National Center of Ocean Exploitation], will be vicepresident. This committee of politicians who make decisions will include the directors of the ministries involved including the director of research from the Ministry of Universities. In addition, in order to emphasize "horizontal planning," the Committee will include representatives from DOM-TOM, from Cooperation, from the Mission on Innovation and Technology, and from Foreign Affairs, plus one representative from DGRST (General Directorate of Scientific and Technical Research).

The committee will have investigative authority in order to judge the coherence of the programs as they are envisaged by the ministries even before the financial arbitration in which it will take part. It will evoke the problems of agency structure, of personnel status, of possible redundancy within the different agencies. Its authority is in a way that of auditor. It is clearly not assuming responsibility in place of the ministries which become, as a result, the real decision makers.

In the event of serious conflict, the matter will be taken to the Matignon. CNEXO, which previously coordinated various oceanic activities, maintains its dual role:

1) interministerial, as technical assistant to the Mission of the Sea, while continuing to direct ordinary operations, for example the fleet;

2) being in charge of the international balance-sheet of research. It will be the leader in all joint technology programs, in those which will be interdepartmental, with its own financing means (that is to say, a large part of its credits will be cut off). It maintains "the latitude to propose interdepartmental programs."

One final point: that of the entry into competition of the various agencies. ISTPM [Scientific and Technical Institute of Maritime Fishing], CNEXO, and public offices will have to respond to appeals for offers from the

ministries and their teams will enter into competition with those of university laboratories or of private industry. When they sign contracts, then, these agencies will have to "give proof of their competency."

Several stumbling-blocks loom up before this reform, in other respects necessary in principle, but which may have to be fine-tuned as to its form: the stumbling-block "research" which it is dangerous to separate too sharply into basic and applied--what is to become in this case of the much sought after mobility of the researchers? Furthermore, the "demarcation line" has not yet been defined, if indeed this is possible at all. "We are sailing in thick fog," Pierre Aigrain, secretary of state for research admitted.

Another stumbling block, the ocean itself, whose profound unity does not easily allow a division into compartments. which are, moreover, very unequal. Among the new baronies of the sea constituted by the ministries, that of industry has carved out for itself the lion's share.

9330

CSO: 5200

TURKEY

BRIEFS

GULF OF IZMIT PILOT REQUIRED--It has been decided that henceforth all foreign ships entering and leaving the Gulf of Izmit will have on board an authorized pilot. Explaining that it was felt that this was necessary after the recent tanker accident in the Bosphorus, port authorities said that all foreign ships which henceforth enter the Gulf of Izmit from the Sea of Marmara will take on an authorized pilot. Otherwise, they will be subject to a severe fine. In past practice, it used to be optional for foreign ships to take on an authorized pilot. [Text] [Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 26 Jan 80 p 3]

CSO: 5200

END

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
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WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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